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Improved vs. Unimproved Animals.

Professor C. F. Curtiss, of Iowa Experiment Station, is well known as a reliable thinker and observer on points relating to the breeding and feeding of stock. He has just given in the Breeders' Gazette his views on the question of how improved feeding affects the feeding powers of live stock, and though a strong believer in the advantages of improved breeding, he thinks some of the claims put forth in its favor are not so well founded as is generally assumed to be the case. His position is that when pared to the

does not consume less feed than do others of the same weight, nor does he necessarily reach a given weight in less days, though generally such is the case. Nor do our figures show that 100 pounds of gain, live weight, can be made by the beef steer with less feed than other cattle require."

A prolonged experiment made by the Kansas Station in 1895 is next referred to. Ten pure bred Shorthorn steer calves and as many scrubs, as coarse as could be got, were matched for two years on the same line of feeding. On rather inferior summer pasture the scrubs had the best of it. But taking in the two winters in which the feeding was done it was found the Shorthorns took nearly 14 lbs. of feed for one pound of gain, while the scrubs took less than 12½ lbs. to make the pound of gain. Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Wisconsin Stations have all had the same tests made and all of these tests point to the same conclusions.

fective breeding. In the first place, many hand fed calves, of various degrees of breeding, have their digestion greatly injured by poor, irregular, and unwholesome feeding in the first months of their existence. In the second place, the scrub when put up for the final, or stall feeding stage, has its digestion spoiled by getting double the quantity of concentrated feed that it ought to have. This trouble, for reasons already noted, is rarer in better bred feeders, and the scrub steer is blamed for the want of judgment possessed by his scrub owner.

This question is an interesting one and as Professor Shaw seems considerably at variance with the views of Professor Curtiss, the ground may get pretty well cleared before they leave it. Judging from the leanings of the best judges in practical stock raising, the thoroughbred scrub of nature's own production is fast going out. We would be glad if it were in our power to report honestly that the scrubbiness

Cattle and the Customs.

Two years ago complaint was made at the annual meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association that Montana cattle continually strayed or were driven across the line and pastured on Canadian soil. This matter was looked into and a full report given by the Board of Management at the recent meeting at Calgary, as will be found on page 221 of the April 20th issue of The Farmer. Commenting upon this the Toronto Globe humorously says:—

"An international question of considerable importance has arisen in the Northwest Territories. It appears that large numbers of American cattle cross the line, gorge themselves on the succulent grasses of Canada, and return to Montana with the plunder. The customs officers on both sides of the line are perplexed. The cattle first break the laws of Canada by smuggling themselves in, and then break



Some of Moose Jaw's Blooded Stock at the Spring Horse Show, 1901.

quick a good deal of what is said on this head by the advocates of improved breeding must be heavily discounted. He begins by referring to the experiments at Wisconsin Station by Professor Craig, in which it was shown that well bred lambs made double the gains in the same time that their unimproved rivals did. But the unimproved ones made quite as much gain per head from the same amount of feed as the well bred ones did, only it took twice as many of them to do it in a given time. It was the power to make gain more rapidly, not the power to take more gain out of the same food, that constituted the special advantage of the well bred lot. And we may point out here parenthetically that if both sets had been forced to rustle on an ordinary pasture for all the food they wanted it is quite probable that the ordinary lot with time to do it in would most likely have been the best payers.

The unmitigated scrub is, in Professor Curtiss's opinion, now a very scarce animal. But he thinks the dairy bred scrub as poor a specimen as any man can wish, for experimental purposes. Yet after summarizing a number of experiments, Professor Henry, in Feeds and Feeding, says:—

"In our study of the value of specific breeding for beef production we have found, as shown in the preceding articles, that the steer bred for beef

In addition to cattle tests the results of three years' investigation with Tamworths, which viewed by the corn belt standard is a scrub breed, are quoted by Professor Curtiss to show that in the power to take value out of the available food, the Tamworth is not inferior to any of the quick fattening breeds.

In stating the results of these experiments Professor Curtiss disclaims any intention to dispute the advantages of good breeding. All he wants is to show just what it can and what it cannot do, as that is to be learned from carefully made and prolonged tests. His own words are:—

"Man has been able to make no material improvement except by increasing the capacity for feed, by developing early maturity, and by modifying the form and substance of the animal in such a way as to make the finished product more valuable. In these respects the improved animal possesses decided superiority over the unimproved, and it is to these qualities, and not the ability to digest a greater percentage of its feed, that the well bred animal owes its popularity. It does not advance the interests of modern breeders to make unwarranted claims for them. The points of real superiority are overwhelming."

We may point out here, what in our own judgment are some drawbacks to the scrub which are not due to its de-

due to mean feeding and management is going out at the same rate of speed.

Live Stock Movements.

For the last fortnight every country paper has reported heavy shipments to the western ranches and buyers from across the line have been equally active. From such places as Carberry whole trainloads have gone and one well known buyer, G. B. Murphy, is said to have handled fully \$200,000 worth of stockers, fat cattle and pigs. W. Waller sent out 800 head from the Treherne district. Besides what is sent west Moosomin sold over 400 head to North Dakota. Prices for stockers are good and have helped to tide over the too numerous owners of short crops due to last year's drouth. Ontario is also sending west a very considerable number of stockers. The western movement of pure bred bulls is also very noteworthy, and the expansion of the ranching interest is greater this year than ever before.

It is a good plan to give warm drinks for 24 hours after parturitions.

Any kind of live stock will decrease in value when cut short in their rations.

the laws of the United States by carrying grass across the border in a partially manufactured state, contrary to the provisions of the Dingley act. They refuse to furnish invoicees, pay duty, or otherwise comply with the customs regulations of the two countries.

"We foresee a lengthy controversy over this matter. The advocates of reciprocity will be denounced as disloyal. Canadian cattle, it will be said, will come back from Montana full of American ideas and grass, while our good Canadian grass will help to build up the cattle of a foreign land. The construction of a wire fence three or four hundred miles long will be proposed as a means of keeping the cattle in the land of their allegiance, and also of encouraging the iron industry. The cattle of the west seem to have no more respect for boundary lines than the capitalists of the money centres."

The annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America will be held in Syracuse this year, instead of Buffalo, as at first planned, on the 5th of June. Quite a few proposed changes in the constitution will come up for consideration. Prof. Clinton D. Smith, of the Michigan Ag. Coll., will give an address on "Developing Form and Performance by Breeding."

Pointers for the Horse Breeder.

Dr. Curryer, of Minnesota, is one of the soundest authorities in the west on practical horse breeding. In a recent talk he said he was a believer in something of the nature of a kindergarten for young colts. He liked to begin the education of the colt when not more than a day old.

First catch the colt and hold him by putting one arm in front and one back of him. The pivotal point of action is the centre of the body; fasten him in front and he tries to go backward. Fasten him at the rear and he tries to go forward. We should understand this law, which is a part of the nature of the colt, when we try to govern him. You can easily hold the colt if you place one arm under the neck and the other under the ham. Handle the colt first on one side, then on the other, then give him a lump of sugar. He may not eat it at first, but pass it across his mouth and he will soon learn to like it.

You have now shown the colt your power over him, and that you do not wish to hurt him. Next give him a lesson in the use of the halter. If you put the halter on him and pull, he goes back. To counteract this, place a strap around his body just in front of his hind legs. Attach a rope to this, and run it through a ring in the halter. When the colt goes back, pull him up to you, then give him some sugar.

When you are able to handle the colt well with the halter, give him some lessons in driving. Let the old horse teach the colts their first lesson, and to do this I take a pair of old carriage wheels on an axle. To these are clipped two wooden bars, 14 feet long, about two feet from the ends; the longest ends, extending in front, make the thills for the old horse. A cross-bar is placed just in front of the wheels, extending out far enough to hitch the colts on either side of the old horse. The colts are hitched to light bars placed in front of the horse, with ropes arranged at the sides to keep the colts in place. They soon learn from the old horse what to do, and they get used to hearing the wheels roll behind them, so that they are not afraid when hitched to a wagon.

Stallions should not be tied by the head in narrow stalls, or even kept continually in box stalls or small yards, but should be worked or driven daily, to sustain the vigorous digestion that comes from muscular exercise, and get the fresh air and sunshine, all which are as necessary to the health of the horse as for the human family. All the usefulness of the horse consists in his action, movement and work; they are comparatively worthless when idle boarders on our hands—feed, care and muscular energy are thrown away. It would be far better if stallions were kept at work every day, out of season. If owners of brood mares would insist on patronizing only the sires that are in the harness and kept at work daily, the result would be profit to the owners of stallions, and also to the patrons, as the offspring would be stronger, and there would be an improvement in the feet and legs of our horses; also in endurance and constitution.

Even when the pigs are on good pasture it will pay to provide them with a good clean shelter under which they can lie when they desire to sleep.

S. Hoxie, Superintendent of the advanced register of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, has just issued a list of 32 animals admitted during the last two weeks of April.

The proprietors of the Cooper Sheep Dip have issued a natty souvenir of the 1900 Royal Show of England for presentation to their numerous patrons throughout the world. It contains excellent photographs of the winners at the Royal of the leading breeds of sheep.

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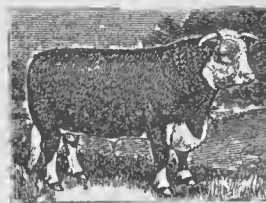
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Care of the Brood Sow.

The following extracts are from an address given by Geo. Craig before the Minnesota Breeders' Convention. Mr. Craig was herdsman at the Minnesota Experiment Farm, but is now acting in that capacity for W. B. Mey, Niverville, Man.:

A grass or clover pasture is excellent for the brood sow in connection with her grain ration; if we have no pasture green feed, as peas and oats, rye, clover, rape, corn, and sorghum may be cut and taken to her, and even when we have a good pasture it is a good plan to have some soiling crop that can be given when the pasture is short and dry.



The Home of Robert J. Pritchard, two miles north of Roland, Man.

As farrowing time approaches it is well to feed her rather sparingly on cooling, laxative food. It has been said that the sow properly fed is nearly always healthy, and that the healthy sow has no appetite for her own pigs.

The sow, when possible, should farrow in her accustomed place, but if she has to be moved it should be done several days, or a week before, so that she will become familiar with her new surroundings.

The farrowing pen should have a fender in it, to protect the young pigs. A plank, scantling, or pole fastened about eight or ten inches from the floor will answer the purpose. The sow should not have much bedding at farrowing time. Chaff scattered over the floor is a good thing.

It is well to keep watch of the sow as farrowing time approaches, and if all is well she should be disturbed as little as possible, but if restless, careless, or cross some attention should be given and it is often well to put the young pigs in a basket or box until she is through farrowing, and then they may be put with her to nurse, and usually after she is through farrowing she will take kindly to them, even if she appeared cross at first.

The sow should not get any feed or be disturbed until she gets up, then give her a warm drink with a handful of oatmeal in it. Keep the pen warm and dry for the young pigs. The sow should be fed light for a few days, gradually increasing until she will be on full feed, usually in a week or ten days. Overfeeding soon after farrowing often causes trouble, and may cause the loss of the young pigs, and feed not suitable to the dam may also prove disastrous to the young pigs. Heated and musty feed, or sudden changes of feed should also be avoided. And sour or acid feed should also be avoided till the pigs are several weeks old. After the sow is on full feed she should be fed all she will eat up clean of good, wholesome feed.

At the station we have been feeding the brood sows on shorts, corn and ground oats, in proportions of one-half shorts, one-quarter corn, one-quarter oats by weight, and a small allowance of oil cake if not on pasture or getting green feed.

As soon as the young pigs are able, let them out in the sun for exercise, and after they are a week or ten days old they may run on pasture with the dam; of course not away from the pen very long at one time at first. Young pigs require exercise as well as any other young animal.

As soon as the young pigs begin to eat or drink, usually in about four weeks, a little warm skim milk with a handful of shorts stirred in may be given them in a trough by themselves, but where the sow cannot reach.

There is a great difference of opinion in regard to the time that young pigs should be allowed to remain with their dams. If we only desire to raise one litter a year they may be allowed to remain with the dam until they are about ten weeks old, but if two litters are to be raised, it will be necessary to wean them when six to eight weeks old. We may also be guided largely by the way the young pigs are thriving. If the milk of the dam does not agree with them it may be wise to wean them early, but if they are doing well it is better to let them remain with the dam some eight or ten weeks.

If the young pigs are eating well before they are taken from the sow, and there is skim milk to give them, they should go right on without any apparent stop in their growth. But if weaned too young and there is no milk for them, they will not do so well. Last spring at the station we had a few pigs that gained a pound a day when about nine weeks old, and while still sucking the dam. Usually we have found that they do not gain a pound per day until they are about ninety days old. After that age they often make a daily gain of more than a pound per day.

After the young pigs are taken from the dam it is well to feed them four or five times a day for a few weeks, and later three times. When the pigs are weaned the dam should be kept away from them, and put on a scant allowance of feed for a short time, and then if she is thin in flesh, or if it is the desire to breed her soon she will require to be liberally fed.

We also feed sulphur and salt in the feed, and give them access to charcoal in the pens or yards, some prefer to have them mixed together.

It may seem an easy thing to raise a brood sow and her young, and generally it is, but it requires care, and even then the results are not always good.

The hog likes a bed of clean, dry straw.

A breeding sow should be made tame when young so that she may be handled.

Keep the pigs growing. There is no profit in the standing still system of pig feeding.

So far as conditions will admit, the young boars should be castrated before they are weaned.

When the sows and their litters are fed together, they should have all that they want, but no more.

Until the steers are two years old they should be fed with a view of promoting growth, rather than fatness.

The Care of the Working Team.

In our management of teams in the hard work of spring, I have always had more trouble to keep the shoulders sound than in any other respect, writes a contributor to Country Gentleman. For a few years I have aimed to lighten the harness as much as possible, for every unnecessary pound a horse carries takes that much off his strength against the collar. At wagon work, where only one team is used, I use hip-straps, as they assist in keeping the traces in place. But in plowing or other work, where the centre of draft is low, I discard them, for the reason that they add to the weight of the harness. When hip-straps with cruppers are used in hot weather, the straps are objectionable, on account of keeping the harness too much in the same place on the horses. Particularly is this true as regards the collars on top of the neck; this constant bearing of the weight of collar, hames and traces on the top of the neck causes galls and sores, that are the hardest to manage when the farmer is in a hurry.

Some years ago I tried pads as a preventive of shoulder sores, and to lengthen the use of old collars. Eventually I discarded the pads entirely, and bought a better class of collars. The great objection to the pads is extra weight and heat. A collar that will fit a horse right at the beginning of the plowing season too often gets too large before the season is out, on account of the reduced flesh of the horse. This can be remedied to a great extent by the use of a zinc pad under the top of the collar. This pad should be large enough to prevent the edges chafing the neck. I find it advisable to use them most of the year, and make it a point to put them on where there is any weight to be carried on the necks. There is more or less of this in using a wagon, or any other implement with a tongue.

Another practice that I have found satisfactory is to take water to the fields for the horses when the weather is excessively warm, and the work heavy, especially at harvest time. This is but little trouble, and is a wonderful help to the teams. A barrel is put on a low one-horse sled, driven to the well and filled, and as the team goes out to work in the morning, or after dinner, is drawn to a convenient point in the field. Once or twice during the half day the horses are watered with a bucket. By wrapping the barrel with gunny sacking, and keeping it wet, the water can be kept from getting too warm to be relished. Whether there is much in the practice or not, there is the feeling that an effort in the way of kindness has been made to help

Feeding Dairy Calves.

Professor Haecker gives the following directions for feeding calves:—

We rear about thirty calves each winter on separator skim milk, and find no difficulty in growing them fine and thrifty. The calf is allowed to suck once; it is then removed and one feeding period allowed to pass without offering it any milk; this is done so the calf will drink without the finger. The first week it receives a light ration of whole milk, fresh from the cow. The second week it gets half whole milk and half skim milk. The third week, and until it is weaned, it receives skim milk, a spoonful of ground flax, and hay.

We feed no grain to calves intended for the dairy, other than the ground flax meal. By flax meal we do not mean oil meal or oil cake, but the ground flax, containing all the oil there is in the flax seed. We used to feed ground oats or barley to the calves, but found that many of them acquired the habit of laying on flesh, which is a permanent injury to the dairy calf. The quantity of ground flax used daily varies from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful in each mess of milk, according to the size and digesting capacity of the calves. The flax meal is not scalded, as is usually done with flax seed, but the meal, if dry, is stirred into the milk just before feeding.

When the calf is young, great care should be taken to always feed the same quantity of milk and at a temperature of at least 90 degrees. After the calf is a few weeks old, the skim milk and flax meal may be gradually increased. Scours are generally caused by overfeeding, or by milk fed when cool. From four to six pints of milk is a fair ration for a calf the first week. Feed twice a day, and keep comfortable and clean, and feed from a clean tin pail.

Green Food for the Hogs.

We desire to make another call for green food for the hogs. We cannot urge too strongly upon farmers the need of having some succulent or green food for their hogs if they are to make the most out of them. The hog is an omnivorous animal and can use a lot of grass as well as grain and flesh foods. They will have better health, make better growth and leave more profit if they have a run on pasture, or even if the green food is carried in to them. Growing hogs in confined space and on grain alone will not prove satisfactory and for this reason many farmers have decided that hog



Mill Dam on the Assiniboine River at Millwood, Man.

the horses endure more easily the heat and heavy work.

Sweet milk is the very best feed for young pigs.

Do not compel stock of any kind to drink stagnant water.

Do not expect the pigs to make a thrifty growth on grass alone.

raising does not pay. Give the hogs a run on rape or an acre or two of wheat and see if they do not do better for you.

It is reported that Colonel Dent will not reach Winnipeg until the 1st or 2nd of June, his work in the east taking him longer than he expected to accomplish.

International Live Stock Exposition.

In the course of an official statement concerning the second annual exposition which is to be held at Chicago from Nov. 30 to Dec. 7, 1901, General Manager W. E. Skinner says:—"From interest manifested and length of time for preparation, this exposition will probably be the greatest, grandest and most comprehensive exposition of live stock this generation will have the privilege of viewing. The range men are all alive to the place of vantage given them in the exposition, and their department promises to be spirited. The management of the Union Stock Yards of Chicago is more than doubling the building capacity for the exposition, and will have the carcass contest and display on Dexter Park grounds so that all of the exposition will be together. Breeders knowing that the world will view the stock of the next exposition, are exerting their nerve and muscle to make an exhibition that will please and startle the universe by its perfection. The Agricultural Colleges are hard at work and their finished product exhibit promises to be a great feature. The exposition is to be run on the same broad grounds as the first, President Spooner taking the firm stand that the exposition shall in no sense drift into a money making scheme, that it must be confined as originally planned for the good of the live stock industry of the North American continent."

Sheep vs. Cattle.

Considerable controversy has taken place between cattle and sheep men on the range south of the line as to the damage done to the grass by sheep and cattle. It is generally admitted that sheep spoil the range for cattle and many quarrels have occurred where the one was thought to be trespassing upon what was considered territory set aside for the other. We have seen but little said about which was the more exhaustive—a much mooted question which has been frequently decided against the sheep. In this connection it is therefore of interest to note the opinion of a traveler in Idaho who has been taking notes on this question for three years. As the result of his observation he says that he fails to find proof that sheep are more destructive than cattle or horses. He gives the following example in the Shepherd's Bulletin:—

"Take, for example, Mullen basin, about 25 miles northeast of Carey, probably comprising 1,500 acres (this is out of the 'cattle belt'); for three consecutive seasons this has been fed over by six bands of sheep, averaging upwards of 2,000 head, each, say 2,500 or 2,600, and yet last fall when the snow drove them out, the grass was standing about two feet high. The contrast of conditions in a similar area where cattle had been feeding during the same period was too significant to render necessary expansive comment, and an unprejudiced investigator, it would seem, would find little difficulty in deciding whether, according to the relative number of stock feeding, it was the sheep or the cattle and horses which were, on the whole, putting in the most destructive work."

S. McKelvie, Clay Co., Nebraska, says that one of the things that help mainly to spoil a suckled cow for after use as a milker is that the calf cannot at first take all the milk she makes. The remedy is to milk the cow clean after the calf has had its share. It is very bad policy on an ordinary farm to let the calf run with the cow, even when it does suck. It should be closed up and the cow only admitted at regular intervals. By giving the calf, when so closed up, a little feed to nibble at, it gets no set back, as is always the case when a sucker is taken away from its dam without any previous preparation.



Alex. Galbraith of Janesville, Wis.

Importer of
CLYDESDALES, SHIRES, SUFFOLKS,
PERCHERONS and HACKNEYS.

Twenty years at the top.

THE GALBRAITH STUD has long been famous from the Atlantic to the Pacific for its excellence. Present stock better than ever.

We won 78 per cent. of all the prizes offered for Clydesdale Stallions at the State Fairs of Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin last fall, also the first prize at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago last December. Inspection invited.

New Catalogue ready. Write

J. E. SMITH

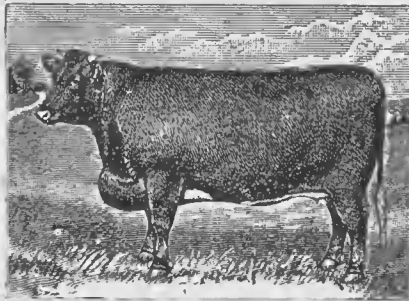
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3 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

all prize-winners and fit to head any stud. Two of them imported from Scotland, three to six years of age. These stallions, all of good form, ample weight, good colors, and choice quality, were personally selected, and the best that money could buy. In order to make quick sales will be sold on a very small margin. Intending purchasers of a good useful stallion would consult their own interests to inspect these stallions before buying. Also for sale FILLIES and MARES, all ages. SHORTHORNS—bulls, cows add heifers, all ages, sired by Lord Stanley II and Golden Measure (imp.). A useful lot of breeding Shorthorns can be seen at Smithfield. All are kept in breeding trim. Buyers in search of moderate-priced cattle should not fail to see them. Come and see the stock. You will find it as good as represented, and prices right.

J. E. SMITH, Smithfield Ave., BRANDON.
Telephone 4. P.O. Box 274.

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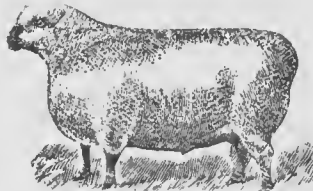
This herd also won the Open Herd Prize against all comers and first for bull and two of his get. This is the Herd to buy from.

Berkshires and Yorkshires.

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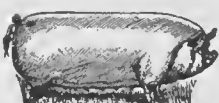
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Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Prices right. Terms easy. Full particulars on application. Apply P.O. Box 484, Brandon, Man.

Oak Grove Farm



SHORTHORNS,
YORKSHIRES,
WHITE P. ROCKS
FOR SALE

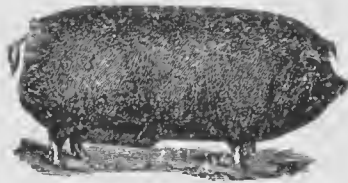
Number of choice heifers. Boars fit for service 10 and 12 months old. Winnipeg prize-winning sows due to farrow. Place your orders now. W. P. Rock cockerels and eggs for sale.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.

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POLAND CHINA And TAMWORTH Swine



One of the best herds in the Dominion for show and breeding. Showing record proves this assertion. Klondyke Gold Dust, 1453, and Hayfield Pride, 1980, the equal of any males East or West, used in this herd. Sows from the noted prize-winners, Manitoba Chief, 1221, Chief Radiant, 38839, Free Trade Sanders and other strains. 40 spring pigs for this season's trade. If you want a good show pig or a herd header, write. We have just as good as can be found East or West. Give us your order—we guarantee satisfaction. Prices reasonable.

W. L. TRANN - Crystal City, Man.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

The largest herd of Registered Galloways west of the Great Lakes. Send for catalogue to

T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager,
Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste.

D. McBETH, OAK LAKE MAN.

BREEDER OF

Clydesdale Horses



AND Shorthorn Cattle

I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

BULLS FOR SALE

The Canadian Land and Ranch Co., Ltd.
have for sale

- 20 Shorthorn Bulls, 1 year old.
- 8 Hereford Bulls, 1 year old.
- 42 Galloway Bulls, 1 year old.
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These animals have been bred by the above Company in the Northwest Territories, are all well-grown and acclimated. For particulars apply to

The Canadian Land and Ranch Co., Ltd.
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\$1.50 per hundred and up. Send for circular and price list. Don't be afraid to send on your money, we will do the right thing with you. Keep my circular where you can find it when you are ready to order.

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Lakeside Stock Farm.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Females bred, and with calves at foot. Six young Bulls, growth and full of quality. All by the imported bull SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

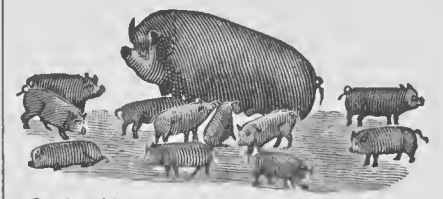
Thorndale Stock Farm

24 SHORTHORN BULLS
30 " FEMALES

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to

JOHN S. ROBSON,
Manitou, Man.

The Gold Standard Herd.



Spring Litter of March and April Pigs.

Now ready to ship. Good, lengthy, thrifty, well-marked fellows—the kind that please the buyer. Every mail bringing orders, and the indications are that the supply will not be equal to the demand. Jubilee Belt farrowed a fine litter of 14 on March 27th. If you want the big prolific Berkshires, order your pigs from Neepawa. Every pig sent out will be exactly as represented. Unrelated pairs and trios supplied. Correspondence solicited. Address,

J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

PURVES THOMSON, PILOT MOUND, MAN.

Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdales. One yearling Stallion & some very choice mares and fillies for sale. One imported yearling Bull and also one Bull calf from Caithness, and a few good show heifers and young cows and beifer calves for sale from Caithness.

SHORTHORNS.

An 1 four-year-old stock Bull. Guaranteed sure. Four young bulls of good quality and breeding from 8 to 23 months old. Also young and aged females of good breeding for sale.

JAS. CASKEY,
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Four Young Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE

From 8 to 12 months old, from prize winning stock and of the best milking strains; also a few good heifers.

F. NOBLE & SONS,
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BULLS FOR N.W.T.

Arrangements have been made by the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association, of Manitoba, whereby Pure Bred Bulls will be shipped from Manitoba to the Territories under arrangements with the Territorial Government. Apply to Department of Agriculture, Regina, for conditions, etc. Freight charges only \$5.00 per head. Cars will be dispatched as soon as sufficient animals are booked.

The Association can confidently recommend parties desiring to purchase stock to place their orders with Mr. William Sharman, Souris, Man., who will again take charge of the shipments.

ANDREW GRAHAM, GEO. H. GREIG,
President, Sec'y. Pure Bred Cattle
Pomeroy, Man. Breeders' Ass'n.

Note—Breeders should keep Mr. Sharman posted as to stock for sale, etc.

Thos. Speers, OAK LAKE, - MAN.

Breeder and Importer of

Shorthorns & Berkshires

I have for sale SIX YOUNG BULLS, extra good ones. Good enough to head any herd or to use for show purposes. I am also offering some extra good FEMALES in calf to imported bulls. Farm six miles South of Oak Lake. Visitors met at station if notified. 5-10

Queenston Heights Stock Farm.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Eight young bulls for sale, any age, any color; 3 sired by Royal Standard (27653), by Judge (23419). Well known as winners at Toronto Industrial and Winnipeg. Also good cows and heifers, straight Scotch crosses.

ISAAC USHER & SON,

Queenston, Ontario.

Manufacturers of Queenston Cement.

Herefords Herd headed by "Sir Ingle-side 2nd," descended from the famous "Corrector." Ayrshires include many winners at leading fairs. ED. T. PETAR, Souris, Man.

Winnipeg Industrial Prize List.

The Winnipeg Industrial Prize List has been issued this year in a neat little volume about four inches wide and six inches long and without advertising pages. It thus makes an attractive and handy volume that an exhibitor can carry round in his pocket without



Earth to Earth.

At the point where the South-western Branch of the C.P.R. crosses the Souris River at Treestbank, Man., the entire river valley (about one-third of a mile wide) was for many years passed over on trestle-work. The valley scenery in this vicinity is somewhat picturesque, and close at hand is the site of the former town of Millford. Our illustration shows the commencement of the work of filling in.

any inconvenience. On the whole the prize list is similar to that of last year, a few additions and changes have been made and the more important of these we will notice. In the speeding events the purse for the stallion trot or pace has been increased to \$400, and the race will come off the first instead of the second day, as in the past. The steeplechase purse has been raised to \$250.

After the thorough revision which the breeding classes of the prize list received last year it is hard to see how or where improvement can be made without making a general increase. All that has been done this year is to even up in places where experience has shown that competition is extra keen, or the prize money deficient and to add a few new classes or sections where it was thought they were needed.

In the breeding class for horses there have been a few increases in the Clydesdale class, where the competition is heaviest. The three prizes for aged stallions have been increased \$5 each, also the first and second prizes for three-year-olds, and the first for two-year-olds and yearlings, with suitable increases for second and third prizes. There is also a slight increase for yearling and two-year-old fillies. The other classes remain the same as last year.

In the cattle classes perhaps the most noticeable change is the dropping of the class for Devons and that there will be no milk test as in other years. The dropping of the class for Devons we think a move in the right direction. For years prizes for these cattle have been offered at Toronto, and though specimens of the breed were shown, they have failed to meet with appreciation by the general public, and it is manifestly useless to continue offering prizes here for what does not meet with favor in the more populous east. The Shorthorn class shows some improvement, though much the same as last year. The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association again contribute the same amount towards the prize list that they did last year. In a number of cases the third and fourth prizes have been raised a few dollars. W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, this year gives his special prize for a herd, bull and three females, owned by one exhibitor, all bred in Manitoba or N. W. T. The C. P. R. again give the special prizes offered last year.

The class for Herefords shows the greatest increase in prize money and

has been moved forward to follow Shorthorns. Breeders of the white faces will be pleased to know that a suitable third prize has been added throughout and that the special herd prizes have been raised to the same level as the regular herd prize. The American Galloway Breeders' Association give \$100 in prizes: \$50 for best herd, and \$25 each for best bull and

dates for this year's exhibition are July 29 to Aug. 2. Those wishing a prize list should address F. W. Heubach, Winnipeg, Man.

Quite a number of little improvements to the grounds and buildings are under way. Stockmen will be pleased to know that three of the old cattle stables are to be remodelled. The high centre alley way is to be removed and the stable fitted up on the same plan as the new ones. A new wing will be added to the dairy building to accommodate the butter making competition. Each year the grounds are getting into better shape and becoming a more attractive place to visit. The track is in excellent condition now.

Western Manitoba's Big Fair.

The pushing manager of Western Manitoba's Big Fair had his prize list out in good season for the 1901 exhibition, which will be held this year at Brandon on July 23-26. Considerable improvement will be made to the grounds and several new buildings added, so that they will be more attractive than ever before. The prize list shows some new features too. The prize winners of the previous year are again given, making a handy reference. Perhaps the most striking addition, and at the same time a most valuable one, is the classes providing for a judging competition in light and heavy horses, and in dairy and beef cattle. The competition is open to farmers and farmers' sons under 30 years of age. The judging is to be done by score card or otherwise, together with such written explanation as may be required by the judges. These judging competitions will take place at 10 o'clock the first day of the fair.

The prize list for the breeding classes shows some improvement, a few sections have been dropped and others added, and on the whole it is a better one than offered last year. In all the classes where prizes are given for stallions a section has been made for yearlings. The Clydesdales have a \$25 silver cup for competition for best stallion, any age, recorded in the Dominion Clydesdale Stud Book. It is offered by the Clydesdale Breeders' Association of Canada. The Horse Breeders' Association are this year offering their diploma in seven classes.

In the cattle classes there are a few additions to the valuable prize list given last year. The C. P. R. Co. has

ens being all grouped under the one heading of the breed. In all sections the prize money has been cut in two and a fourth prize of highly commended added. Turkeys have been placed in a class by themselves and the class enlarged, prizes being offered for white ones. In all sections the prize money has been cut in two. The list for ducks and geese has been rearranged and improved, but the money value remains the same as last year. This class should bring out an excellent and large competition.

The dairy classes have been enlarged and should bring out increased competition. Prizes are offered for dogs of all kinds. In the class for grains the C. P. R. Co. are offering a special of \$30 for 10 bushels of Red Fyfe wheat, the balance of the prizes are the usual valuable list. The horticultural prizes are as usual numerous and placed for only such vegetables, roots, fruits and flowers as experience has shown can be successfully raised in and around Brandon.

Coming this year before the Winnipeg Industrial, Brandon should have an excellent show. Readers of The Farmer desiring copies of the prize list should drop a card to the manager, F. J. Clark, Brandon.

Staying With Good Work Horses.

M. E. Devitt, of Freeman, Ont., gives in the Farming World an interesting account of the horse breeding operations of his father and himself within the last 25 years. They began with light horses, but in 1876 tried a well bred Clyde stallion and have kept along that line since with much satisfaction, even buying imported mares. They have now a choice lot of breeding mares of well defined type. Mr. Devitt in closing says:—

"From my experience I fully believe we can now produce as good a horse from our Canadian mares as can be produced any place, and I would say to any young beginner, do not be afraid to commence breeding draught horses if you have but a small mare. By making good selections of sires you will, in time, be able to produce a good animal, and your first cross will be a good, useful, farm animal, but if you can afford a good mare to begin with, you will be just so many years ahead as it takes you to produce her equal. Besides, it may be cheaper to buy a good mare to begin with, but



Constructing the Treestbank Grade—The Work Further Advanced.

donated several specials for Shorthorns bred in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories. In the open class for Shorthorns the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association again duplicate all the regular sections. There will be a milk test as in other years. There are practically no changes in the sheep and swine classes.

In the poultry class the prize list has been consolidated, fowls and chick-

you can work into a good class of horses with little capital by judicious selection of sires for from fifteen to twenty years, but remember that none but the best of sires must be used if you wish to succeed."

Keep plenty of sweet milk where the little pigs can get at it. This will be a starter toward eating slop.

Separated Milk.

In reading a report of an institute meeting in a local paper we came across the following sentence:—

"Notwithstanding what separator agents claim, the farmer's experience is that separator milk, no matter how carefully and regularly fed, is indigestible stuff and will kill the weak calves and stunt those that are naturally strong and healthy, if fed alone."

What rot! It does seem to take a lot of hammering to pound into some peoples' heads the fact that skim milk from the separator is not an indigestible substance and not responsible for one in a hundred of the deaths attributed to it. If new born calves are fed on skim milk alone and do not do well it is the fault of the man who has no more sense than to feed it in a wrong way, and not the fault of the milk. Give the calf a chance on new milk for at least a week, better two or three weeks, then change gradually over to skim milk, adding a little flax meal to replace the butter fat taken out by the separator. Milk is a perfect food for the calf, but when the butter fat is taken out it is unbalanced. This does not make it indigestible, however.

Careless feeding will destroy or spoil any calf's digestive organs, and if a calf suffers from indigestion our advice to its owner is to shoulder the blame himself and not try to put it off on the milk. That may do to tell to the marines, but right thinking people know that there has been some mistake made in the method of feeding and the owner was either too ignorant, or too careless, to correct it.

On the other hand thousands of farmers can testify to obtaining better results from feeding calves separated milk than when milk from deep cans was fed. It stands to reason that milk, run through a separator and fed before the natural warmth has left it, should be a good food. The calves prove it at any rate and many farmers prize very highly the warm separator skim milk. Truc, there has been some trouble with the foam or froth on the top of the milk. If one calf has his allowance made up of froth he won't find it very sustaining and at next meal he will be ravenously hungry and apt to gorge himself if he gets the chance. Some good feeders skim the froth off and let the pigs have it, or else let it stand awhile. Another good plan is to set the vessel receiving the skim milk as it comes from the separator close under the spout so as to have the milk fall as short a distance as possible. As a rule where calves do not do well on separator milk there is something wrong in the method of feeding.

One example will serve to explain the folly of breeding to inferior sires and especially dairy bred ones, when the steer calves are to be fed for beef. The Iowa Experiment Station put up grade steers of nearly all the breeds to fatten. They were all fed and treated alike. While in the fed lot a Jersey grade made almost as rapid gains as any of the beef grades. He took on flesh rapidly, so much so that, if judged by his increase in weight and economy of gain, he was very near the best steer in the bunch. When placed on the market for sale the buyers would not pay within 2½c. as much for him as those of the beef grades. A slaughterer test showed the reason why. His carcass dressed 763 lbs., and of this 190 lbs. was what is termed loose or internal tallow and 55 lbs. of suet. That is 32.1 per cent. of his carcass was tallow, which at that time was worth 4 cents a pound, while the best cuts in the carcass were selling for 19 cents. A Hereford steer in the same bunch had only 95 lbs. of tallow and 38 lbs. of suet on an 888 lb. carcass, or only 15 per cent. The Jersey only dressed 57.5 per cent. of his live weight while the Hereford went 67.5 per cent. Is it any wonder butchers will not pay as much for grade dairy steers as for those of the beef breeds?

THE WESTERN CANADIAN HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office, Wawanesa, Man.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL. \$500,000

JOS. CORNELL, Sec. and Manager.

Many farmers who would not think of contracting to buy an implement or other article of merchandise until satisfied as to its quality, probable utility and price, have been contracting for Hail Insurance of uncertain quality and cost. Their disappointment leads to condemnation of Hail Insurance generally. Might as well condemn all bridges over a stream because one has proved unsafe. The insurance sold by this Company and its ability to pay losses in full are open to inspection, and prices are marked in plain figures.

THE WESTERN FARMER'S

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE :
251 GRAIN EXCHANGE
WINNIPEG

D. PRITCHARD, President.

H. S. Paterson, Secretary, P. O. Box 1382.

The best insurance is when risk is greatest. Claims paid for three months ending February 12th, 1901, \$1145.11.
Write for particulars. AGENTS WANTED.

PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.

Scotch Collie (sable) dog pups, sired by Merlin, reserve puppy at Chicago in 1896.
Fox Terrier puppies for sale in April, sired by Norfolk Bowler, brother of champion Victorious.
Norfolk Bowler's service fee is \$20.
All dogs eligible for registration.
W. J. LUMSDEN, - Hanlan, Man.

Shorthorns

SEVERAL BULL CALVES FOR SALE

From seven months to one year old.
Head of the herd, Lord Stanley 25th.
Correspondence solicited.

Walter James - Rosser, Man.

YORKSHIRES.

Two choice fall litters ready to ship—one from the 1st-prize yearling sow at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs in 1900. Also a few choice boars for service, and sows ready to breed. Address—

KING BROS., Wawanesa Man.

Large English Berkshires

Sows of the best quality bred for spring trade. Am now booking orders for spring pigs. Write for prices.

JOS. LAIDLER, Neepawa, Man.

HOLSTEINS and YORKSHIRES.

Pigs all ages. Orders booked for Spring delivery.

A. B. POTTER,
Montgomery, Assa.

EIGHT SHORTHORN BULLS.

Sired by Aberdeen 2nd, from 8 months to 18 months old, for sale. My stock bull Aberdeen is also for sale, as I have kept him as long as is prudent, and any one getting him will make no mistake, as his stock will prove.
Write for particulars.

Wm. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man.

War Horses Wanted

In the near future in large quantities, and the way to get the best is to breed your mares to the Thoroughbred horse

"GODDARD"

which will travel via Belmont, taking in Glenboro vicinity and returning by way of Stockton and Wawanesa. To see him is to fall in love with him. Parties from a distance bringing mares to the farm may leave them three weeks where they will be looked after.

F. H. H. LOWE, Ninette, Man.

Choice Shorthorns

FOUR BULL CALVES, 6 months old, sired by Trout Creek Hero.

COWS and HEIFERS, served by Trout Creek Hero.

This stock is of the thrifty, low-set, blocky kind, and in the right condition to do well.
JOHN RAMSAY, - Priddis, Alta.

Wanted—Farmer's Sons with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; \$45 per month with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the Association are being established in each Province. Apply at once, giving full particulars. Address, The Veterinary Science Association, London, Canada.

Marchmont Stock Farm.

Scotch-bred SHORTHORNS

OF
MINA, MISSIE, ROSEBUD, WIMPLE,
DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, JEALOUSY
And other well-known popular Scotch tribes.

"Prince Alpine" (imp.) got by "Emancipator" (6544) at the head of the herd, assisted by "Crown Jewel 16th," first-prize winner at Toronto, '97-'98.

3 YEARLING BULLS
12 BULL CALVES

FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.

7 miles north of Winnipeg.
Telephone No. 1004 B.

W. S. LISTER, Middlechurch P. O.

Prairie Home Stock Farm.

SHROPSHIRE AND
CLYDESDALES.

MAY OFFERING

Orders taken for
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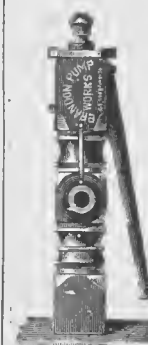
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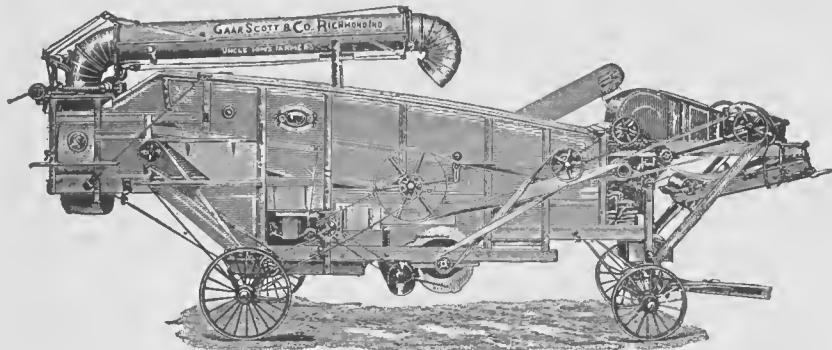


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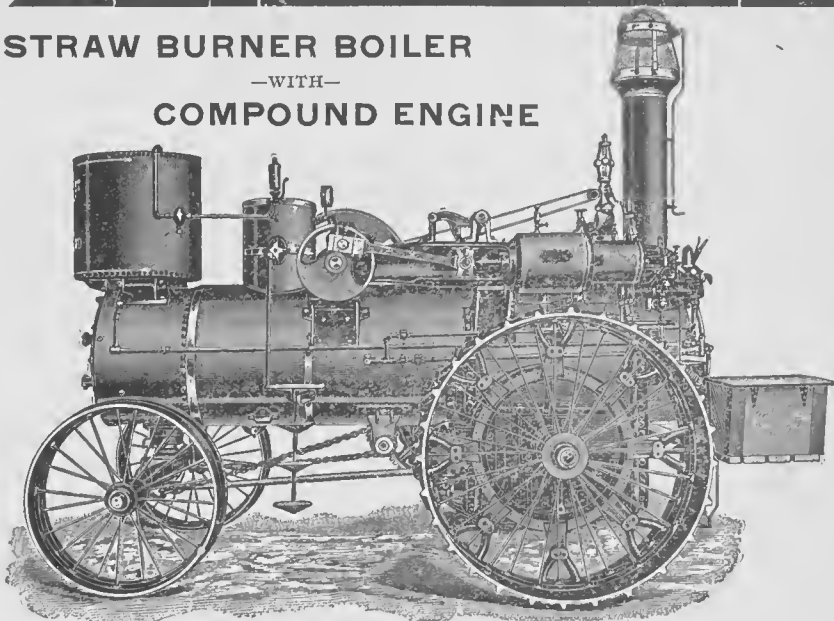


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AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Prince Harold, the noted Shire stallion, the property of Lord Llangattock, died recently at the age of ten. At 4 years old he was sold for over \$13,000. Quite recently \$15,750 was offered for him. It was only the other day that his sire, the ancestor of all the Harolds, died.

Scottish Canadian, the young bull sold by W. S. Lister to Walter Lynch, has developed exceptionally well this winter, and Mr. Lynch is more than pleased with the way he has done. He is a low set fellow of great merit. He was imported in dam, is by the Marr bred bull, Violet Boy, and his dam is by William of Orange. His calves are a most promising lot.

W. E. Baldwin, Manitou, reports that his Tamworth sow, Lady Elgin, 1st prize last year at Winnipeg, has just dropped a choice litter of pigs to the service of imported Dr. Leyds. They are of good length and grand bone. These and the produce of the sows imported from the east last year will enable him to fill orders to good satisfaction. If they grow as they promise he will show at Winnipeg a lot of typical bacon pigs.

One of our representatives had a look over the Shorthorn bull, Lyndhurst 4th, just as he was being shipped by his former owner, F. W. Brown, to Alex. M. Speers, Battleford. We were pleased to see him carrying himself so well, notwithstanding his great weight and the high form in which he has been kept. Mr. Brown informs us that he has this spring had nine nice bull calves from him, and has also used him to sire part of next year's crop of calves.

Harold, one of the very greatest sires the Shire breed has ever known, has been shot at the great age for a winner of so many honors, of 20 years. He never had an hour's illness till he got rheumatism last year. He was a son of the equally famous Lincolnshire Lad 2nd. He was for the breed a very "gay" horse, which was perhaps one main element in his great breeding power, and critics of the Clydesdale persuasion admired him quite as much as the best of the Shire fanciers did.

Mr. Smith, manager for Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., reports that the Clydesdale stallion, Dunlop, goes to Murdock Young, Binscarth. This horse was bred by D. McCorkindale, Odebolt, Iowa, and is a big-boned

brown 3-year-old that should leave a lot of good colts. He traces to both Prince of Wales and Darnley. The remaining horse of the consignment sent up by Mr. Galbraith for Manitoba has practically been arranged for, so that this closes out this importation. Mr. Smith is taking back with him the Shire stallion, Cypress Boy, which he intends showing in the south as an example of what Manitoba breeders can do. We hope to hear from this horse in the near future as having made a good record down there.

F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, Man., writes: "Sales have been good this spring and since the middle of March I have sold the five-year-old red bull, Lyndhurst 4th, 22,995, that has been in my herd since he was eight months old. He was sired by Lyndhurst, a noted bull, and his dam was Seraphina, a cow of great quality. He is a half brother to the noted Gem of Athelstane, the sweepstakes heifer in Hon. Thos. Greenway's hands two years ago. Lyndhurst 4th goes to Alex. M. Speers, Battleford, Sask., for \$500. Mr. Speers is getting a good bull, for old Lyndhurst was a sure stock getter and has covered himself with glory as a noted show bull. His stock are of the right quality, as is evidenced by the fact that I have never had any trouble in selling his calves for a good figure before they were a year old. He has, I believe, more first prizes to his credit won in Manitoba than any other bull and will do credit to himself in his new home. Wm. Maxwell, Moropano, Man., gets an eight-months-old calf out of Flossie Fergus and by Lyndhurst 4th, to head his herd of Shorthorns. He is a good one. E. J. Tett, Birtle, and J. Blue, Scotch Bay, both get red sons of Lyndhurst. F. A. Brydon, Portage la Prairie, gets a heavy fleshed roan son of Spicy Robin that will make a good show bull. To D. Oliver, Reaburn, goes another son of Spicy Robin, a low set thick fleshed fellow out of Plainview Belle. A red heifer, one of my best yearlings last year, goes to Thos. Dale, Portage la Prairie. I have a fine crop of calves, all bulls but one, by my roan bull Spicy Robin, now at the head of my herd. He has improved wonderfully during the winter and in another year will be the equal of the old bull. Berkshire sows go to W. N. Crowsell, Napinka; Albert Lyn, Lennox; J. G. Barron, Carberry; and Alex. Florence, New Lunnon, Alta. A trio goes to Arch. Goodall, Bathgate, North Dakota, and a pair to James Mulhern, Sherwood, Ont. Boars go to J. D. Crawford, Valley View, Assa; C. G. Bulstrode, Qu'Appelle, Assa; and to J. R. Henry, Chater, Man. My

stock have all come through the winter in good condition considering the scarcity of feed and the poor quality of what we did have."

The Hon. Thos. Greenway has just returned from the east and reports that a number of most excellent animals have been purchased for the Prairie Home Stock Farm. The colts from Royal Reward, the Clydesdale stallion owned by Mr. Greenway last spring, have turned out so well that the famous prize winner in the east, King of the Clydes, has been purchased for the Prairie Home. This magnificent horse was imported in the fall of 1899. At the Spring Horse Show he was first prize winner in the 3-year-old class and again at the fall show. This spring as a 4-year-old, he was sweepstakes. He comes from J.M. Gardhouse, Highfield. From J. F. Berry, Hensal, comes the 5-year-old imported Shire horse, Robin Hood. A yearling Clyde has also been purchased. Mr. Greenway brings up a fine carriage team for His Honor Lieut.-Governor McMillan. In Shorthorns a number of prime animals have been purchased. Among them are a bull, a cow and calf and a heifer from Captain T. Robson, Ilderton, a heifer from Wm. Watt, Salem, three imported animals from Arthur Johnston, a cow and calf and a heifer and a 2-year-old bull from J. I. Davidson, who bred the sweepstakes bull last year. A few Shropshire sheep from the flocks of Dryden and Miller make up the list. Mr. Greenway reports the stock as having come through the winter in fine shape.

Our readers will remember that W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, was the purchaser of some of the best imported Scotch Shorthorns sold at the sale of John Isaac last December. These purchases have arrived, and a representative of The Farmer had the pleasure of viewing them after they had got somewhat accustomed to their new home. Mr. Lister has never spared expense in securing the best of stock for the Marchmont Farm, but in the present importation of eleven head he has far exceeded anything he has ever done before. In fact, it is one of the most valuable importations ever brought into Manitoba. Perhaps the pick of the imported lot is Elsie 2nd. She certainly is bred in the purple, being sired by that noted Duthie bull, Star of Morning, and out of Elsie by a Sittytton Secret bull, Touchstone. Good as is her breeding, her style and quality keeps pace with it. She has an excellent heifer calf at foot by an imported bull. Lady Dorothy 31st, out of Lady Dorothy 22nd, a 6-year-old red cow by Redstart, a son of Star of Morning, is of the extra thick-fleshed

kind. She has plenty of size and will be found hard to beat for the straightness of her lines, combined with a thick, smooth covering of flesh. She has a red bull calf at foot full of promise. A very taking 3-year-old roan is Claret Jug, a twin by W. S. Marr's Missie bull, Marshfield. Her dam is Claret Cup by Roscoe. She is a well-grown heifer, possessing great length and depth together with a thickness of flesh and style that cannot fail to put her to the front in any show ring. She, too, has a lusty calf at foot. Another grandly bred cow is Jilt 21st, a red roan by the Duthie bull Spicebox. She is out of Jilt 15th by Gravesend, a Cruickshank bull; is a large cow of great quality and shows considerable dairy ability. Countess 2nd shows a grand front, smoothness of outline and quality that will please the most critical. She is a 3-year-old and is by Prince Fortune. Her dam is Countess by a Cruickshank bull, Sittytton Sort. Among the other imported animals are: Lustre, a red 3-year-old by Sittytton Style, with a roan heifer calf at foot by Star of Morning; Damsel 4th, a red yearling, by Prince Rupert; she is a granddaughter on her dam's side of Scottish Archer; Lady of Promise, a red daughter of a favorite Kinellar family, is by Director; Mina Girl, a red 2-year-old by the Marr bull, Belisarius; Maryculter Princess, a roan yearling, is by Scottish

What Merchants Say.

"I got a barrel of Herbageum from you last year, and tested it myself, and gave some out to others to test. It proved quite satisfactory to myself and others who used it.

"J. C. WILSON,
"Feb. 20, 1901. Glenora, Man."

"Please ship me as quickly as possible two more barrels of Herbageum. I was completely sold out before last lot reached me, and I missed five sales during the first two hours after the last package was sold. Herbageum is highly praised in this district for all kinds of stock, but I think most especially for calves and other young animals.

"G. C. HALL,
"Mar. 30, 1901. Portage la Prairie, "Man."

Herbageum is manufactured by the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., and can be purchased in nearly every town and village in Canada.

Prince, a Duthie-bred bull; and lastly, Cherry Ury, a Canadian-bred heifer, dam Ury Maid by Vermont and sired by Village Boy 6th, is a thick-fleshed red and white of promise. Prince Alpine, the imported bull at the head of the herd, has set out wonderfully during the past winter and will be a surprise to many. A bunch of calves possessing fine, clean outlines, great style and fleshing qualities, stamp him as a sire of superior merit. One of these calves, Prince of Heliotrope, goes to Thomas Wallace, Portage la Prairie. The older cows in the herd are in excellent form, Rosabella and her 3-year-old daughter by Gravesend's Heir being particularly so, and also Rose Montrath. Mr. Lister has every reason to feel proud of the excellent lot of stock he now has on his farm.

More care, more hogs, more money.

Indiscriminate crossing is rarely ever profitable.

The pig that gets a good start will make the best hog.

The sow will take very little exercise just before farrowing.

Pigs can be made to grow cheaper the first six months than later.

A farm can be run much better without a dog than without a pig.

As soon as the pigs begin to eat they become in a measure self-supporting.

If you want to market your grain at a good price let the hogs do it.

The hog that has plenty of pasture through the summer is the one that will give his owner the largest returns for grain consumed.

Colonel George Fleming, C.B., one of the greatest authorities in Britain on Veterinary Science, has just died there. He was a frequent and popular writer, and his works are used as text books in the best veterinary colleges wherever the English language is spoken.

The prices going almost every day at sales of pure bred stock in the States show no tendency to shrink. Polled Angus cattle have always ruled rather low as contrasted with Herefords and Shorthorns, but at Kansas City on April 30th 70 females averaged \$215, and 33 bulls \$180. Yet this was thought a very poor sale.

At Springfield, Illinois, in the end of April, M. T. Jones averaged \$306 for 45 Shorthorn females and \$416 for 11 bulls. One female by the well known Cupbearer made \$1,205 and an imported eleven months old bull, Scottish Signet, made \$1,315. One imported female three-year-old, by Star of Morning, made \$2,200, and another by the same sire \$1,025. The pick of the lot were Aberdeenshire Shorthorns. The highest priced female is a very heavy milker and has show ring honors from the old country.

The proposition has been made in the east by the Ottawa Valley Journal to have three expert judges to judge all the fairs in one county. One judge for horses, another for cattle and a third for sheep and hogs. A poultry judge could be added with advantage. This proposition is meeting with considerable favor and already several county associations have adopted the idea. In this respect they are following in the footsteps of the Territorial Government, who employed competent men to judge at the local fairs last fall. A second contest is proposed to see which county will have the largest and best exhibit of live stock at its county fair. The animals, of course, to be owned in the county, the number, quality, breeding condition and finish of the animals to be taken into consideration by the judges, who go from fair to fair. A third proposition is to have an athletic competition at each fair for the boys of the farm.

"It means much in a discouraged life to know that somebody cares."



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our column. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.00. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Cold and Laryngitis.

Subscriber, Macgregor, Man.: "1. A sow farrowed the 9th of April, about three days after I noticed she had something like a cold in her head. About four or five days after it left her head and seemed to go to her throat. She quit eating for a couple of days and at times it seemed very hard for her to get her breath. I put about a pint of goose oil down her throat and rubbed the outside of her neck with a strong liniment. Next day she started to eat a little. I gave her some charcoal in her feed and she is improving very slowly. She has a cough. Since she farrowed I feed her bran and shorts wet with water. All winter I fed her boiled pig weed seed mixed with a little barley chop. Kindly let me know if I am treating her right. Would it be safe to breed her again? 2. I am feeding my horses chopped corn, bran and shorts, two parts corn, two parts bran and one part shorts. I feed six quarts at a feed to each horse. Which is the better way to feed it, dry, or put boiling water on it and let it stand, say four or five hours before feeding it?"

Answer.—1. You appear to have treated the sow very judiciously and she should now be well on the way to recovery, but of course if she is suckling a litter of young ones she will not pick up very fast. If you can spare any skim milk you should mix it with her feed instead of water. For medicine give her twice a day ten grains of powdered muriate of ammonia dissolved in a little water and added to the feed.

2. You should feed it dry, for the following reason: The saliva is an important aid to digestion, and when feeding on dry food, much more saliva is swallowed than when wet feed is given. Consequently the dry feed is better digested.

A Rabbit Disease.

Subscriber, Burnside: "Four years ago I made a practice of shooting rabbits for my hens and in taking the intestines out I found on the lungs, liver and along the backbone lumps from the size of beans to half the size of a hen's egg. The small lumps were dark and of a fleshy substance; the large ones were not so dark and were full of a thick white corruption. I have seen from one to four of these large lumps in one rabbit and from six to twelve all told. I believe it was tuberculosis they had, judging from what I saw some time ago in the examination of one of my neighbor's cows. What think you?"

Answer.—It is quite possible that the disease you have noticed in wild rabbits is tuberculosis, for wild animals are subject to it as well as tame and in zoological gardens it is the most prevalent disease. At the same time, in order to be sure that the disease is tuberculosis it would be necessary to have the diseased tissues examined by an expert pathologist, as there are other diseases which cause the formation of internal swellings and abscesses. Wild rabbits are also subject to an infectious septicaemia which carries them off in large numbers whenever they become very numerous. This is the so-called seven year plague,



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Trade Mark should be promptly beeded. It may be Lump Jaw. This disease does not necessarily appear on the jaw. Any part of the animal may be attacked. Our illustrated pamphlet, sent free, tells you how to detect it. It also explains why

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

cannot fail to cure. It is guaranteed to cure—not Lump Jaw alone, but all lumps and swellings. It is just as certain a cure for Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, etc., on horses.

Courtenay, B.C., Oct. 1st, 1900.

Gents,—I have never had a failure with lumps on cattle, two applications of Lump Jaw Cure removing them clean, and one bottle sometimes curing four head. Find enclosed \$2.00 for another bottle.

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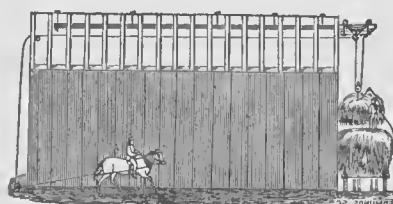
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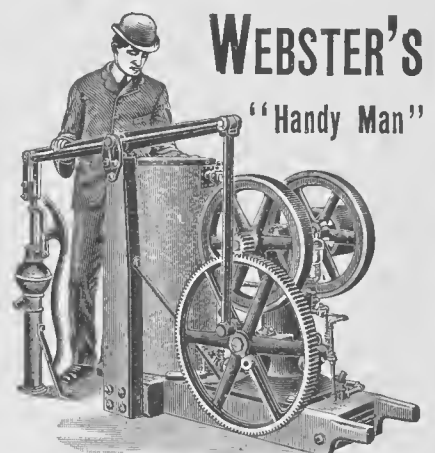
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as it attacks the cottontails at about that regular period. The appearances described by our correspondent are exactly what might be expected in a case of tuberculosis.

History of a Bad Smell.

J. M. Bilton, Knee Hill Valley: "1. I would like to know what is the matter with a three-year-old heifer. She calved about two weeks ago, her first calf. While milking her I noticed an odor of decaying matter. Upon examination I noticed that both sides of her udder and leg were all raw and looked just as though it was all chafed. I applied grease and sulphur, but it does not seem to get any better. What was the cause of it? 2. A six-year-old mare has been in poor condition all winter, have been feeding about a gallon of oats and good upland hay three times a day, still she does not improve in flesh. I noticed her neck is swollen this morning, so gave her neck and throat a good blistering with turpentine and is somewhat better. When she breathes she makes a kind of a hollow sound in her throat. The main swelling is just back of the jaw bone. What is the matter and what can I do for her?"

Answer.—1. Probably if you had examined the heifer more closely you would have found a bad smelling discharge from the vulva coming from some part of the afterbirth which has remained in the womb and become putrid there. The discharge from this often runs down the inside of the thighs and soils the bag, and wherever it touches it, blisters the skin and produces sores. You should syringe out the womb with an antiseptic. A piece of rubber hose attached to the bottom of a pail will do for a syringe. Mix two ounces of creolin with two gallons of warm water in the pail, roll up your sleeve, wet your arm in the solution, take the end of the hose in your hand and pass it gently into the passage until your arm is in past the elbow. At about this distance your hand will be in contact with the mouth of the womb, which may be closed more or less. If sufficiently open pass in the end of the hose, if not dilate it gently with the fingers. Now have your assistant raise the pail shoulder high, so that the fluid in it will run out through the hose, irrigating and disinfecting the womb. When the cow strains, withdraw the hand sufficiently to allow the fluid to pass out, then continue as before. This washing of the womb should be repeated once daily until no foul odor can be detected and the discharge has dried up. The skin of the thighs and udder should be well washed and then anointed with carbolic oil.


2. The mare is probably affected with "strangles," and the swelling in her throat will develop into an abscess, burst and discharge, when the mare will recover. You should poultice the throat until it comes to a head. Once the abscess bursts, keep the parts clean by bathing with hot water containing a little carbolic (one per cent.). Feed the mare chiefly on boiled grain and bran while she is sick as she will have trouble in swallowing.

Pneumonia.

Subscriber, Elgin, Man.: "One calf has died and another, about two months old, is sick. The symptoms are a cough, fast breathing, the sides heaving, very dull and always lying down. When I make it get up stands with back humped. Drinks milk well, but will not chew hay."


Answer.—The calf shows symptoms of pneumonia, inflammation of the lungs, and appears to have a severe attack, recovery from which is doubtful. Rub the sides of chest with the following liniment twice a day:—Creosote, two ounces; cottonseed or olive oil, ten ounces. Internally give three times a day a tablespoonful of the following:—Fluid extract of belladonna, one ounce; iodide of potassium, one ounce; water, sufficient to make a eight ounce mixture.

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Office and we will send you this whole outfit for examination. One Box fine Cigars, one Beautiful Engraved Gold Plated Open Face Watch, Lady's or Gent's size, as desired, one Gold Finished Chain and Charm, one Genuine Sheffield Razor and one Gem Set Scarf Pin. You examine all at your Express Office, and if you find it the biggest bargain you ever saw, pay the Express Agent \$3.97 and express charges, otherwise not one cent. We send by mail, postpaid, when cash is sent with order. Don't delay. Write now.

TORONTO PREMIUM CO., Box 1106 Toronto, Canada.

Mammitis, or Inflammation of the Udder.

Subscriber, Gladstone, Man.: "A cow got one of her teats badly torn on a wire fence a year ago. I milked two teats and let calf suck the other two, one of them being the torn teat. It healed up except a hole half way up the teat, where the milk keeps running out. Last summer that quarter of her bag kept bealing and breaking all summer. She came in this spring and that quarter seems as if it was going to heal again. The calf is not able to get anything out of it. I put a silver tube up that teat, but was not able to get anything out, as the trouble seems to be in the udder. Is there anything I could rub on to dry up that quarter without affecting the other three? What is best to do for her?"

Answer.—There is little or no hope that the diseased quarter of the udder can be restored to a healthy state and the treatment adopted should be with the object of drying up the quarter and allaying inflammation. For this purpose bathe the quarter twice a day with hot water, afterwards dry it with a towel and rub in belladonna liniment. This can be obtained at any drug store. "It is very poisonous if taken internally, so you will have to tie the cow so that she cannot lick it off her udder."

Swelled Legs and "Scratches."

Subscriber, Birtle, wishes to know what to do with his horse's hind legs. They have been swelled since last fall, but will go down when worked. They are covered with dry scabs on the heels. Some places there are small cracks. Is getting hay, one and a quarter gallons oats three times a day, with bran at nights.

Answer.—The small cracks you describe are known to horsemen as "scratches." They are a form of skin disease very commonly met with, and usually not difficult to cure, although in some cases which have become chronic recovery is not rapid and is often followed by relapse. The general health of the animal should be carefully looked after, the feed regulated to what is required by the nature of the work and no more. The horses are better at work every day, but should be kept out of mud if possible. To remove the scabs apply soft soap to the legs and after a couple of hours wash them well with soft water. Dry them and then apply the following ointment on the cracks:—Oil of cade, two drachms; zinc ointment, half an ounce; vaseline, one ounce. To be well mixed. Apply the ointment twice a day.

Feather Eating.

Subscriber, Gruber: "All winter my hens have been picking each other's feathers off. They seem to be in good health. They have been laying all winter. I feed them wheat and potatoes. What will stop them from this habit or disease?"

Answer.—The skin and feathers should be carefully examined for lice

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and mites and if these are found, appropriate remedies should be applied. Various causes have been assigned for this habit, the most probable being improper rations and insufficient exercise or idleness. In general it may be said that anything which produces an unnatural appetite in fowls predisposes to feather eating. The fowls should have a free run and be made to scratch for their living by scattering grain among the grass or under loose straw. Give a change of food, including skim milk, ground bone, meat and vegetables.

Agalactia—Cow Suddenly Losing Her Milk.

G. P. Wastle, Oak Bluff, Man.: "Cow freshened on the 11th of March; was doing well up till this week; milked all right in the morning, at night was dry and continued so; seems in perfect health. Feed—bran mash, warm, at 6.30; at 12 barley and oat chop; 5.30 boiled barley and steamed chaff and cut straw, with straw for rough feed. Can anything be done for her?"

Answer.—The sudden drying up of the secretion in the absence of any apparent cause is probably the effect of some powerful emotion acting upon the gland through the nerves. Taking away the young, changing the stable, the shock of sudden fear, have been known to cause it. The restoration of the function is very doubtful, but the following prescription has been found useful in such cases and might be tried:—Sulphuret of antimony (black), one ounce; sulphur, half an ounce; powdered fennel, caraway seeds and juniper berries, of each one and a half ounces, common salt, five ounces. Give a tablespoonful at each feed. If the cow's calf is at hand it should be put with her to arouse the maternal instinct. Feed plenty of sloppy mash of bran and shorts.

Dyspnoea.—Tuberculosis.

Subscriber, Didsbury, N.W.T.: "1. I have a mare which is very short in her wind and gets stiff in her front legs if she is worked. Is in good condition and when I work her sometimes she will stretch her neck with her head up and groan as though she had pain. Will do the same when she drinks or dungs. What is the matter and the remedy? 2. I also had four calves die. They lingered a long time, the skin of the nose looked as though it had been scalded, and when dead their lungs were a dark color and full of matter."

Answer.—1. The shortness of breath and groaning when defecating are caused by trouble in the lungs, either pulmonary adhesions or hydrothorax. In everyday language the lungs have become grown fast to the chest wall, or else there is some fluid in the chest which is compressing the lung. In either case the following prescription will be of benefit:—Iodide of potassium, two ounces; glycerine, one ounce; water, sufficient to make an eight ounce mixture. Give half an ounce twice a day.

2. The calves may have died of tuberculosis, but the description given is not full enough for an accurate opinion.

Bog Spavin—Blackleg.

J. N. Warren, Crandell: "1. A young roadster mare took scratches some time ago and now looks as though she had a spavin, is not lame, swelling goes down some when she is driven. 2. I found three of my young cattle dead on the prairie this spring. They were very badly bloated, foaming and bleeding at the nose. They were in good order. What was wrong?"

Answer.—1. Bog spavin is not always curable, but the following treatment will be found of benefit:—Clip off the hair over the swelling, then rub in well for ten minutes the following blister: Cantharides, one drachm; lard, six drachms. Tie the mare so that she cannot bite at the part. Next day wash off the blister and smear the part with lard. Eight days later wash again and apply with a feather some of the following liniment:—Iodine, one ounce; iodide of potassium, half an ounce; camphor, two drachms; methyl alcohol, eight ounces.

2. The cattle probably died of symptomatic anthrax or black leg.

Bad Case of Navicular Disease.

P. V. C., Swan River, Man.:—"A horse was slightly lame in right fore leg when I got him, then for a while seemed to get all right. About a month ago he got a little worse; he would lift the foot sometimes twice when required to move before setting his full weight upon it, as if to try the nature of the ground. Was more lame standing in the stable over night than when at work. He showed very little lameness on soft ground, but when stepping on uneven frozen ground would be quite lame. Four days ago he became so bad I could scarcely remove him from the stable. While standing he will keep that foot about eighteen inches in front of the other to rest it, in fact, as far forward as he can possibly get it. He cannot put weight upon it without severe pain, which causes him to groan. There is no swelling or heat, except that the soft root of the hoof on one side has

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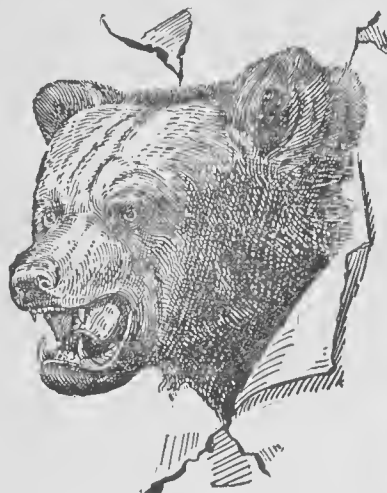
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grown over the harder portion about one-quarter of an inch. As I have seen these rings on horses before without causing lameness, I don't think it is the seat of trouble, although it seems slightly tender at that joint. If it should be navicular disease, is it dangerous to nerve it? Can any V.S. perform the operation successfully? Would the horse be worth anything after?"

Answer.—This appears to be a bad case of navicular disease with extensive ulcerations of the bone and tendon. "Nerving" would relieve the pain and the horse would immediately use the foot as if there were nothing the matter with it, but under these circumstances it is unlikely that the foot would stand the strain of ordinary use for more than a very short time. The tendon or the bone would probably give way, the toe of the foot turn up, and the fetlock come to the ground, a condition of things absolutely hopeless. Unpromising from every point of view, it looks as if the horse had reached his limit. The operation of "nerving" or neurectomy, as it is more properly called, is not difficult and can be performed by a veterinarian with any skill.

Septic Arthritis of Coffin Joint.

Farmer, Ochre River, Man.: "1. Mare went slightly lame on Sunday evening. I worked her for three days after, but finally had to lay her off altogether. It began swelling that night and for three days went no higher than the hock joint. On the fourth day it went to the body and she swelled along the side. It was in the right hind leg. I rubbed her leg with liniment, but with no effect. I bathed it one night for three hours and a half with hot water, but it did no good. The trouble seemed in the foot, as it was very much inflamed, but not hot to the touch. I poulticed it and kept it clean, warm and dry. One half of the frog came free from the foot, so I could put my finger right down under it. The poultice drew a clear, slimy looking matter out of it. It was

very painful and went to the other hind foot on the tenth day. She died on the eleventh day. What should I have done? Is the disease infectious? If so, what precautions must I use? 2. A horse has two ring bones. What should I use to kill them?"

Answer.—1. Your mare received an injury to the coffin joint which became aggravated by the work you made her do for three days following. The joint then became inflamed, pus formed in it and made an exit for itself between the sensitive and horny frog. Inflammation of this kind is a very serious matter, causing intense pain and fever. The other leg went wrong in consequence of the strain of standing on it continuously, and the transference of the septic material from the other leg by way of the circulation. Your mare might have been saved if promptly treated by a skilful veterinarian.

2. If possible have the ringbones "fired" by a veterinary surgeon. Should this be beyond your reach, you could apply one of the many patent remedies advertised for the purpose.

A Dead Hen.

Old Subscriber, Plumas, Man.: "I am sending by express to-day a hen that died yesterday. This is the fourth one that has died since March. They take sick and die in two or three hours. They go to the nest in which they have been laying and die there. They all seemed in good health and were laying most every day. They are not confined, but have the free run of the village. I paid \$2 per setting for the eggs these were hatched from and would like to know what is causing them to go in this way."

Answer.—Owing to a mistake in transportation the hen did not reach our hands until it had been dead eight days, and putrefactive changes had taken place, making it impossible to reach an accurate conclusion from the postmortem examination. However, the immediate cause of death was inflammation of the bowels and periton-

eum, and apparently this had been set up by external injury. No evidence of poisoning or of contagious disease could be found.

Symptomatic Anthrax.

P. L. B., Man.: "A valuable cow, in good condition, calved four weeks ago, calf at foot, kept her three weeks in the stable, then turned her out. Was all right. Next day noticed a swelling under her throat. Swelling increased all the time, until all the head, cheeks and lips were an immense size, with her tongue out four inches. Could not breathe; died 24 hours after. I opened and examined her, but found nothing; meat and blood seemed all right. She bled a little from the mouth and there were a few blisters on tongue."

Answer.—Symptomatic anthrax, or "black leg," as it is generally called, is a disease characterized by suddenly-appearing swellings, usually of the hind leg. The swelling when cut into does not appear like healthy flesh, but is black, hence the common name for the disease, black leg. The cause is a minute germ, or microbe, which is found in infected pastures and gains access to the system by some minute scratch of the skin which comes in contact with the soil or herbage carrying the microbe. Once lodged beneath the skin the germ rapidly multiplies, feeding on the tissues of the animal, and evolving gases which accumulate between the skin and flesh and give to the hand the peculiar crackling sensation which, once felt, is never forgotten. As the legs are the parts which are in most frequent contact with the soil and grasses, these are the parts most frequently infected, but there is nothing to prevent the disease from attacking other parts when they become accidentally infected. Such a case is that of your cow, which probably became infected through an abrasion of the throat or tongue and the local symptoms of swelling followed rapidly in the wake of infection. This appearance, while rare, is not at all a new occurrence, but has been

described by the older veterinary writers under the name "Gloss-anthrax." It is almost invariably fatal, and treatment is of little use. The rest of your herd should be protected from catching the disease by inoculating them with Pasteur's Blackleg Vaccine.

Anæmia and Debility.

W. J. Snowdon, Altamont: "I have a horse seven years old which, while not in bad condition, is so weak that when led out of the stable he will stagger and almost fall. I cannot make out what is the matter with him. Last fall and summer he was worked down until he was in very poor condition, in fact, sometimes after plowing all day he could hardly walk to the stable. He has not done any work since January. He had the scours about 12th of January and was so weak afterwards that he could hardly stand. He has been fed three-quarters of a gallon of oats three times a day, with as much hay as he could eat. He appears at times, while walking or standing in the stable, to be blind, walks along with his head down and will walk right against a thing before he seems to notice it."

Answer.—The symptoms described are characteristic of anæmia and debility, but without further information it is impossible to say what is the cause of it. In your locality, malarial fever, or as it is more generally known, "swamp fever," should be almost out of the question, yet some of the symptoms resemble it very much, and possibly that is what ails the horse. Try the following prescription and write again in a fortnight any additional particulars:—Solution of perchloride of iron, ten ounces; fluid extract of nuxvomica, two ounces. Give a tablespoonful in a pint of water twice a day.

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And lifts his song anew;
"We'll raise a first-class harvest and
We'll raise the mortgage, too."
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different breeds, at Trans-Mississippi Exposition. In Poultry Department are engravings of the different breeds. Your special attention is called to the fact that the book also gives a description and history (and other valuable information) of the different breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. The Veterinary Department is very practical and contains extra fine veterinary illustrations. It gives the different diseases for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry and tells what to do for each. The Veterinary Department will be a great addition to your live stock library and will save you hundreds of dollars. Our 20,000 dealers give away this book with sales of "International Stock Food" in 15 lb. tins. You cannot buy a book for \$10 that will give you as much practical information and as many fine colored engravings of noted animals.

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Improvement in Cheese Curing Rooms.

In view of the serious charges laid against Manitoba cheese last fall, we welcome a recent bulletin on the above topic as tending to throw light on one phase of this question which needs improving. The bulletin is by Prof. J. W. Robertson and J. A. Ruddick, and we have pleasure in quoting as follows from it:—

THE OBJECT.

This bulletin is intended (1) to draw further attention to the necessity which exists for improving the conditions under which much of the Canadian cheese is cured, (2) to show that a revenue, larger than the amount required to make the improvements, may be gained by avoiding the unnecessary losses which now occur through shrinkage in weight and deterioration in quality, and (3) to give detailed information of the methods by which the required improvements may be effected.

THE NECESSITY FOR CONTROLLING THE TEMPERATURE.

If the temperature of a curing-room is allowed to go above 65 deg. Fahr., the flavor and texture of the cheese are injured accordingly, and the result is what is known in the trade as "heated cheese." Such cheese have not the mild, delicate flavor of those cured at suitable temperatures, and the texture has become what is described as "rough and mealy." At the age of two or three months these heated cheese have a tender, tallowy sort of body, different from the waxiness of those which have been manufactured in the same manner, but which have not been exposed to unduly high temperature in curing. So much of the cheese of summer makes has been of this heated character, that it has been looked upon as unavoidable in hot weather cheese. It has been demonstrated, however, that by the adoption of certain measures, not costly or difficult to apply, these serious defects can be overcome and the quality of hot weather cheese can be improved to a very great extent.

The complaints which are being received from British merchants concerning the faults in Canadian cheese are too serious to be ignored. With New Zealand, and other countries, where more favorable temperatures prevail, furnishing increasing quantities of cheese free from these objectionable qualities of flavor and body, it is apparent that the outlook is not as encouraging as it has been, unless Canadian cheese makers are prepared to meet the demand for a cool-flavored, waxy-bodied cheese. The taste of the consumers is constantly tending towards the use of a milder flavored and more meaty cheese. Consequently Canadian summer cheese are not as well liked as they were formerly. The cheese maker, while he may recognize the demand for a more meaty cheese, that is to say, one which contains more moisture, cannot afford the risk of having his cheese go off flavor by attempting to make cheese of softer richer body, until he is in a position to cure it at suitably low temperatures.

LOSSES WHICH OCCUR THROUGH INJURY TO QUALITY AND UNNECESSARY SHRINKAGE IN WEIGHT.

This Department conducted a series of investigations in the curing of cheese at the Carp cheese factory during the past two seasons. The curing-room was arranged by dividing it into three compartments. No. 1 room was insulated and connected with a sub-earth air-duct, and provision was also made for using ice to control the temperature. No. 2 room was constructed in a manner similar to a first-class ordinary curing-room with no special means of regulating the temperature.

No. 3 room was quite like many of the curing-rooms of poor construction throughout the country.

During June, July and August, the cheese, made every day in each vat, were taken from the presses and distributed into the different rooms, so that for every cheese in No. 1 room there was a corresponding one from the same batch in each of the other two rooms. During the season, when the cheese were from three to five weeks old, they were shipped once a fortnight to cold storage at Montreal. They were weighed at the time they were placed in the curing-rooms and again at the time they were shipped. At the end of the season when all the cheese had been brought together they were divided into lots according to the rooms in which they were cured. A committee of the Montreal Butter and Cheese Association was asked to examine them, which they did without knowing which of the different lots were cured at the different temperatures. The following is a summary of their reports:—

REPORT ON CHEESE MADE IN 1899.

"We found those cheese cured at a temperature not exceeding 65 degrees were very much superior in quality to those cured in the ordinary way, the difference in quality in most instances being most marked. Those cured at the lower temperature were better bodied, more silky in texture and much milder in flavor, besides retaining their moisture better than those cured in the ordinary way. As a merchantable article we consider those cured at the lower temperature are worth fully one-half cent per pound more in price than those cured in the ordinary way. In view, therefore, of the marked superiority in quality shown in those cheese that were cured at the lower temperature, we advise that the Government be urged to impress upon the cheese factories the desirability of seeing that their curing-rooms are kept at a temperature of not exceeding 65 degrees Fahr., and that the factory men should also be informed of the length of time required to cure cheese at the lower temperature."

REPORT ON CHEESE MADE IN 1900.

"That we have fully examined the different lots, and made careful comparisons as to their values upon an actual commercial basis;

"2. The following table gives the general conclusions of the Committee, that is to say, if Lot 1 is assumed to be worth 10 cents per pound, the others have the different values assigned to them.

| | Cured at controlled temperature under 65° Fahr. Lot 1. | Cured in first-class ordinary curing room. Lot 2. | Cured in room of poor construction. Lot 3. |
|-------------------|--|---|--|
| June cheese . . . | Per lb 10 cts. | Per lb. 9½ cts. | Per lb. 9 cts. |
| July cheese . . . | 10 cts. | 9½ cts. | 9¼ cts. |

"3. The Committee would add that the lots marked No. 1 have a cleaner, milder flavor, and show a more silky, waxy body."

TABLE OF SHRINKAGE.

The shrinkage in weight of the cheese is another important part of this question. As has been already stated the cheese were weighed when first made, and again when shipped to cold storage, the age of the cheese in each lot being from two to five weeks when shipped. The figures given are such as will apply to the conditions under which cheese are usually disposed of at the factories.

| | Room 1 (Controlled.) | Room 2 (Good ordinary curing room.) | Room 3 (Poor curing room.) |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Average temperature . . . | 61.7° | 70.5° | 72.2° |
| Highest temperature . . . | 65° | 83° | 91° |
| Average shrinkage in weight. . . | 2.53% | 3.95% | 4.45% |

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MARKET SALES.

My second series of market sales will commence at Indian Head, May 30th, day after day as follows: Wolseley, Grenfell, Broadview, Whitewood, Wapella, Moosomin. Parties intending purchasing horses, cattle, implements, harness, or such, should not fail to attend these sales. Next sales commence July 4th, 1901.

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| Difference between curing under 65 deg. F. and in good ordinary curing room | 1.42 |
| Difference between curing under 65 deg. F. and in poor curing-room | 1.92 |
| Difference between curing in good ordinary curing-room and in poor one | .50 |

To put the matter a little more clearly the following calculations have been made. Assuming the average depreciation in value on account of the high temperature to be only half a cent per pound (the Committee made it one cent per lb., in the June cheese), and that half the quantity of the season's make would be so affected, the loss on an output of a 50 ton factory would be \$250. To this amount must be added a loss of \$63.90, caused by unnecessary shrinkage, computed on the same basis, with cheese at 9 cents per pound, making a total of \$313.90 on the output of a 50 ton factory, of \$627.80 for a 100 ton factory—an amount considerably in excess of the cost of improving an ordinary good curing-room in such a manner as to permit of the temperature being controlled.

METHODS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF CURING ROOMS.

Under the above heading the bulletin contains an outline with illustrations of the various methods followed for controlling the temperature of a curing room, as basement curing rooms, with concrete cement floors and cement plastered walls; the use of the sub-earth duct system of introducing cool air; the use of ice in racks and the use of heating appliances. Space will not permit us to go into detail in regard to these plans, but any one wishing a copy of this bulletin in full should write to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, asking for it.

Dairy Work in Manitoba.

D. Morin, who is giving instruction at the cheese factories east of the Red River in Manitoba, is, we understand, doing good work and visiting the factories as rapidly as possible. He has visited St. Pierre, La Rochelle, Otterburne, St. Malo, St. Maris River, Klee-ferd, St. Agathe, Greenland and Blumenort, and will soon complete the round.

Mr. Murray has visited the creameries along the Pembina branch of the C. P. R., and reports prospects very favorable. At Crystal City there were five big loads of cream on opening day, May 13th. Pilot Mound made 800 lbs. the day he visited them. At Manitou, on the 14th, some 300 inches of cream was the first gathering of the season. The cream from fully 800 cows has been promised and there should be a good big make at this creamery this season. Mr. Murray will next visit the creameries along the main line of the C. P. R., while Mr. Lutley will visit those on the Northwestern branch of the C. P. R. as far up as Russell and Shellmouth.

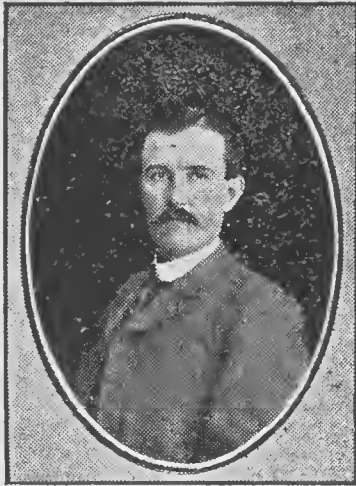
Last season saw an increase of about 50 per cent. in the make of dairy butter and present prospects indicate that at least an increase of 30 per cent. will be made this year.

E. B. Elderkin, who has charge of the Canadian cattle at the Pan-American, says that he is agreeably surprised by the splendid exhibit of dairy stock put up by this country. The animals shown are, he says, an honor to the country and a credit to the men who produced them.

Never use soap for cleaning dairy utensils. All soap is not pure, and it will not dissolve the dried casein on the cans. Common washing soda is both cheaper and better. First rinse in cold water, then use plenty of hot water with soda and a brush—never use a cloth.

New Dairy Superintendent.

We have pleasure in presenting to our readers a photo of the new Superintendent of Dairying in Eastern Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, W. A. Wilson, who succeeds J. W. Mitchell. Mr. Wilson was born near the town of Renfrew, Ont., and his early training on the farm was along the line of dairying. At the early age of 14 he was learning cheese-making, and later took a course at the Kingston Dairy School, when it was first started. He took up a full course at the school, graduating in 1896. The following summer he was engaged by Mr. Ruddick to assist in carrying on



W. A. Wilson,
Supt. Creameries for Eastern Assiniboia and Saskatchewan.

experimental work in the curing of cheese, and afterwards became assistant instructor in butter-making at the school for the course of 1896 and 1897. This position he held for two years, and was then appointed chief instructor. As this work only took up the winter months, the summers were spent in the employ of the Dominion Dairy Department as butter-maker at Moosomin. Here Mr. Wilson has gained further experience which helps qualify him for the position he now holds. The Farmer wishes him every success in his wider sphere of influence.

Butter-Making Competition.

Fuller particulars regarding the butter-making competition to be held at Winnipeg Industrial are as follows:—

The competition will be under the supervision of C. A. Murray and W. A. Wilson.

Competition is open to home dairy butter-makers or their help. As we understand it, farmers, their wives, sons or daughters, or their hired help (male or female) are eligible to compete. The idea is to exclude what may be termed the professional butter-maker, i. e., the person who makes in a creamery.

Ripened cream will be supplied free of charge, and the butter made will be the property of the association. The amount of cream to be supplied competitors will be decided by the judges. Competitors will also be supplied with churns, butter-workers, pails, salt, parchment paper, etc., everything needed, and they will be required to have everything clean and in working order each day before they leave. Competitors will be allowed to provide utensils for their own use, if they prefer to do so.

Each competitor will be required to make four batches of butter and must furnish their own printers for pound squares set for 16½ ounces.

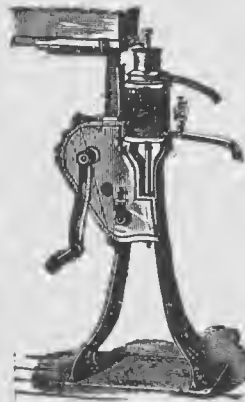
The competition will be held on Wednesday and Thursday of exhibition week and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

Butter must be made into pound prints and wrapped in parchment paper. In awarding the prizes the following will be considered:—

Quality and quantity of butter.
Method of making.
Cleanliness and care of utensils in finishing each day's work.

Both Theory and Practice

Prove the Superiority of the U. S. Cream Separator



In Theory, its one piece frame, enclosed gears running in oil, few parts, three - separators - in - one bowl, and superior construction in general make it the

Cleanest skimming, most substantial, safest, easiest operated, and most durable Separator made.

In Practice, it is daily proving the correctness of our theory, as testified to by pleased users everywhere. If interested, write for catalogues containing hundreds of letters to this effect.

Made in all sizes for either the Dairy or the Creamery.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

REMEMBER, there is No Duty on Improved U. S. Separators shipped Into Canada.
218

Address orders and enquiries from Manitoba and N. W. T. to

Wm. Scott, General Agent,
206 Pacific Ave., WINNIPEG.

Calgary, Alta., 1st May, 1901.

Mr. WM. SCOTT.

Dear Sir,—The No. 7 U. S. Separator recently purchased from you is giving the very best of satisfaction. It does perfect work, and gives us no trouble whatever. My boy twelve years old can turn it without any difficulty. Yours sincerely, THOS. G. WANLESS.

MAXWELL'S 'FAVORITE' CHURN



Sold by all Leading Dealers.
Improved for 1901.

| No. | Holds. | Churns. |
|-----|----------|---------------|
| 0 | 6 gals. | ½ to 3 gals. |
| 1 | 10 gals. | 1 to 5 gals. |
| 2 | 15 gals. | 2 to 7 gals. |
| 3 | 20 gals. | 3 to 9 gals. |
| 4 | 26 gals. | 4 to 12 gals. |
| 5 | 30 gals. | 6 to 14 gals. |
| 6 | 40 gals. | 8 to 20 gals. |

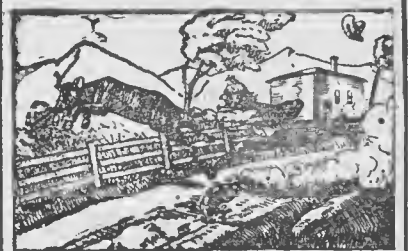
PATENT FOOT AND LEVER DRIVE.
PATENTED STEEL ROLLER BEARINGS.
IMPROVED STEEL FRAME.

Superior in Workmanship & Finish.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,
St. Marys, Ontario, Can.



We give this beautiful solid Gold Ring, set with a Ruby and two Pearls for selling only 15 Swiss Rose Pens at 10 cts. each. They are very pretty and easy to sell. Write and we forward Pins. Sell them, return the money, and this magnificent Ring will be sent you by return mail. Premium Supply Co., Box 1104 Toronto.



"A Stock Holder"

For holding stock the "Page" is the only reliable kind. It is used on the Largest Stock Farms in Canada; equally suitable for small or large stock. We now make our own wire. Could not get good enough before. It is twice as strong as that in other fences and better galvanized. Our Fencing is shipped from our factory ready-made, and our local representative can put up a string of it for you in short order. Prices lower this year.

The PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. (Ltd.)
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

D. ROSS, Box 633 W'pg. General Agent.
Fence in Stock.

THOROLD CEMENT.



RESIDENCE OF W. D. COLE, NEAR NAPINKA, MAN.

BUILT FROM FOUNDATION TO ROOF WITH

BATTLE'S THOROLD CEMENT

IN YEAR 1898.

WRITE US FOR FREE PAMPHLET.
ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE, THOROLD, ONT.

Satisfactory evidence will be required from competitors that they are eligible to compete.

The prizes are: 1st, \$30; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$15; 4th, \$8.

A wing 30 feet long and 24 feet wide will be added to the side of the present dairy building. One-half of this will be used as a working floor, the balance will be raised seats for spectators. A lecturer will be in attendance to explain details to the public.

This should be a most interesting competition, and we hope to see a goodly number enter. The presence of a lecturer, who will talk on dairy topics and explain details, will serve to make this competition a most profitable as well as interesting feature of this year's exhibition.

The New Dairy Brands.

As stated in our last issue, there was a mistake made in the date at which the new Act should come in force, and therefore some fear has been expressed as to hardship being inflicted upon those who have not complied with the act. Copies of the act have just reached the Dairy Superintendent for distribution. These will be sent out as application is made for them, but it is clearly impossible in the short space of time that is now left before the 1st of June to allot and register several thousand brands. Quite a large number of applications have already been received and a sample of some of the brands issued will be sent to them. We think there need be no fear regarding prosecutions for non-compliance with the Act in the time specified, as it lies in the Dairy Superintendent's hand to start prosecution, and he, knowing the true state of affairs will not be likely to do so until such time as all have had ample opportunity to comply with the Act.

That our readers may the more readily comprehend what style of a brand will be most suitable and the approximate cost of one, we give the two accompanying cuts, one for a creamery and the other for a dairy brand. The cost depends upon the number of letters in the brand, and will be approximately 3c. a letter for letters 8-inch in size. If a brush and box of blacking are also ordered for use with the stencil these will be extra. Thus the stencil for the Newdale creamery will cost about \$1.50, with brush and blacking extra.

Some misapprehension seems to exist about the Department of Agriculture furnishing those stencils free to farmers and letters to the Department state that The Nor-West Farmer was their authority for this. Now, we do wish people would read more carefully. The Farmer never said any such thing. What the Department undertakes to do is to furnish the stencil when farmers send in their money for one. All communications should be addressed to C. A. Murray, Dairy Superintendent, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

Never use rusty cans for milk. Even if you make them clean they will always give the milk an off flavor.

Galvanized articles are not proper to use in connection with milk. The coating of zinc is rough and almost impossible to clean.

The Fairplay creamery, Pilot Mound, commenced operations this year on the 29th of April, with better prospects than in any past year and the expectation that they will this year reach the 100,000-lb. mark.

Sharple's "Tubular" FARM Cream Separators.

If no agent will bring you a Sharple's Separator, we will loan you one for trial free of cost. Though hundreds of our latest have gone on trial, not one has been returned. The truth is, they give more butter than any other separator, enough to pay big interest on the whole first cost, and they turn much easier (former capacity doubled with less driving power) and are entirely simple, safe and durable.

Separator improvements come fast here. These new machines are far ahead of anything else known. We have been making superior separators for 19 years (longest in America) and are proud of them, but these new "Tubulars" discount anything either ourselves or anyone has ever made.

Other agents will try and draw comparisons between their new machines and our old ones, but don't let them. Have a trial of a "Tubular" Dairy Separator, they are double the money's worth. Free book "Business Dairying" and catalogue No. 128. Sharple's Co., P. M. Sharple's, Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.



Churning Temperature.

Dr. S. M. Babcock, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, gives the following reasons for the difference in churning temperatures in different localities and in the same locality at different seasons:—

Churning consists in bringing the fat globules of milk or cream together under such conditions that they will adhere and form butter. When the temperature is too high the fat has little consistency and the small particles of butter formed are so easily torn up again that the churning is not efficient. Under such conditions also the butter is soft and of poor quality.

If the temperature should be above the melting point of the fat it will be impossible to obtain butter by any amount of churning. On the other hand, when the temperature is too low the fat globules are hard and do not readily adhere to each other, and under this condition also churning is difficult.

The most favorable temperature will depend upon the melting point or consistency of the fat, and as this is subject to considerable variation it is impossible to fix a temperature which will give the best results under all conditions.

The consistency of the fat in milk is affected by the breed of cow, by the feed which she receives and by the period of lactation. As a rule, cream from Holstein or Shorthorn cows should be churned at a lower temperature than that from Jersey cows. When succulent feed is given the temperature should always be lower than when dry feed is given. As the period of lactation advances the fat becomes harder and the temperature of churning should be raised.

The amount of fat in cream is another factor which affects the temperature of churning, it being practical to churn rich cream at a lower temperature than poor cream. Generally a low temperature gives a firmer and better quality of butter and a good rule to follow is to churn at as low a temperature as possible and have the churning completed in from 30 to 50 minutes. This temperature may vary, under different conditions, from 40 deg. F. to over 60 deg. F., and should be determined for the cream which the maker handles.

It is anticipated that nearly 100 new creameries will be started in Minnesota this year. The state will soon lead in numbers of creameries as it does now in prestige as a dairy state.

If you use a cloth as a strainer simply washing it out in cold or warm water will not do. Boiling water with a little soda in it is the only thing that will make it fit for use.

CHOICE WHEAT LANDS

IN MANITOBA FOR SALE.

| Sec. | Tp. | Rg. | Acres. | |
|--------|-----|-----|--------|---|
| NE 1/4 | 17 | 10 | 640 | Two miles from Brandon, part under cultivation. |
| 13 | 14 | 23 | 160 | This and the next 5 sections are near Hamiota, Chumah, Oak River and Arden in a full agricultural district, well settled. Hamiota has 7 elevators, 2 banks, schools, churches and an active population. These lands were selected 20 years ago and are choice lands for farming purposes. |
| 30 | 14 | 22 | 640 | |
| 25 | 14 | 24 | 640 | |
| 31 | 14 | 24 | 640 | |
| 17 | 15 | 24 | 640 | |
| SE 1/4 | 3 | 17 | 26 | 160 Near Birtle, fine land. |
| SW 1/4 | 25 | 16 | 26 | 160 Near Birtle, fine land. |
| NE 1/4 | 3 | 17 | 28 | 160 Opposite Ellice, in the Assiniboine. |

Terms very reasonable. Write to

D. O'CONNOR, 83 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario,

OH! What a Snap!

TO GET A COW OR HORSE HIDE TANNED as we tan them. Our circular tells you all about it. Hides tanned by us are both **Moth** and **Water proof**, and will not harden under any circumstances. Send us your address, and we will forward by return mail our circular and sample of our work on black cow hide.

IF YOU HAVE HIDES TO SELL, DON'T GIVE THEM AWAY. Send them to us. We pay the top cash price. We can tan the hide of anything—from an ELEPHANT to a FLEA. Hides sent in to be tanned should be put into old bags if possible, so as to protect the hair. Everything shipped to us should be securely tagged with the owner's name on the tag, also his post office address.

WE MAKE COATS, ROBES and GAUNTLETS that have no equal.

Get acquainted with us—you'll find us all right.

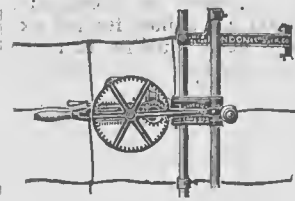


CARRUTHERS & Co. BRANDON

TANNERS AND DEALERS IN

Hides, Wool, Sheep Skins, Furs, Seneca Root, &c.

GOOD FENCES MAKE GOOD NEIGHBORS



and quality of work. Coiled Spring Wire, Soft Wire, Steel Gates, Pliers and all kinds of Fence Supplies always in stock.

The London Fence Machine Co. LONDON, ONTARIO.

MANUFACTURERS THE LONDON FENCE MACHINE. DEALERS IN ALL KINDS WIRE AND SUPPLIES.

or HY. BLASHILL, Agt., Moosejaw.

Knowledge is Power.

The power of knowledge is manifest in the man or woman who insists on decorating their homes with the permanent coating, CHURCH'S

ALABASTINE

ALABASTINE is SANITARY to the highest degree. Danger lurks in kalsomines, which decay, and in wall paper, with its poisonous matter and mouldy paste. ALABASTINE does not peel or scale. Any number of coats can be applied to a wall from time to time as is necessary to renew.

ALABASTINE hardens with age. If offered a substitute, or something "just as good" bear in mind that substitution is suspicious, and that a substitute always carries the earmarks of a swindle.

To any person who will write us, mentioning this paper, we will send a 45-page book giving instructions how to use Alabastine.

Paint dealers from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean sell ALABASTINE. ANYONE CAN BRUSH IT ON—NO ONE CAN RUB IT OFF. Made in 20 beautiful tints and white.

Address—

THE ALABASTINE CO., LIMITED, PARIS, ONT.

The Nor-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY.

Proprietors,

COR. McDERMOT AVE. & ARTHUR STREET,
Winnipeg, Man.

Subscription to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line—12 lines to an inch. A column contains 150 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof not be corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1901? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, MAY 20, 1901.



REMOUNTS.

Reference was made in our last issue to the forthcoming arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Dent, the agent of the Imperial Government, for the purpose of purchasing remounts for the War Office. During the annual meeting of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association, held at Calgary in April, the executive committee decided to make an attempt to delay Colonel Dent's arrival as much as possible. His first intention was to visit the Territories during the beginning of the present month. He then decided to postpone his arrival until about the 15th of May. Advice has just been received by the secretary of the association referred to, to the effect that Colonel Dent has now been able to stave off his departure from the eastern provinces to the beginning of June. As far as can be ascertained at present, the following are likely to be the approximate places and dates the remount officer will visit on his western trip:—Winnipeg, about the 10th or 11th of June; Portage la Prairie, 12th; Brandon, 15th; Regina, 18th or 19th; Maple

Creek, 21st; Medicine Hat, 22nd; Lethbridge, 24th; Macleod, 26th; Pincher Creek, 27th; High River, 29th; Okotoks, 1st July; Calgary, 2nd or 3rd; and a few points in the Province of British Columbia will then be visited. The Farmer is informed that the exact places and dates Colonel Dent will visit will be given to the public as long in advance of his arrival as possible.

TERRITORIAL HAIL LEGISLATION.

The third session of the Legislative Assembly at Regina opened on the 2nd instant and in the speech from the throne His Honor referred to the great loss annually sustained in the Territories owing to hail storms, which had led the Government to frame a measure for submission to the House, which would provide an efficient and economical system of insurance against such calamities, and that this protection will be "offered to those wishing to take advantage of it." The latter utterance is significant. Evidently the proposed legislation does not contemplate compulsory hail insurance under Government administration.

The hail insurance bill has not, up to the present time, been laid before the Assembly, and any discussion on the subject may, therefore, be somewhat premature. When the full terms of the bill are public property The Farmer hopes it will be in a position to endorse it. The subject is one of vital importance to large sections of the Territories and what the farmers want in the nature of insurance is contained in a nutshell, economy in management, the lowest possible premium consistent with efficient administration and a concern behind the scheme of undoubted reliability.

How these above desiderata can better be secured than under Government management it is hard to see. A Government, to begin with, commands the confidence of the public, a very important point; then, it has the administrative machinery available or can provide it at a very slight additional cost. As the proposal is along the line of experimental legislation, we are not, of course, in a position to state whether a Government could render as efficient management as a private corporation in such matters; experience will tell; all we can say is this, that it ought to be able to.

The Farmer will watch with interest the passage of the bill through the Territorial Assembly and will defer further remarks until the full text of the proposal comes to hand.

PROCESS BUTTER.

In last issue attention was called to the unfavorable condition of the market for dairy butter. It was also pointed out that this condition was one favorable to the establishing of creameries where the butter could be made up into a uniform lot possessing an even quality. This is a very desirable feature—in fact, an essential one in the marketing of any kind of goods. The great drawback to dairy butter is its lack of uniformity and quality. No doubt most of the dairy butter was of good quality when sold to the country merchant, but lying around the country store for a week or more does not tend to improve its quality. Then when mixed with other lots all differing slightly in color and shape, the whole lot presents a variegated appearance that detracts very much from its real value and it can be sold for only the lowest price. Just the other day we saw a lot of such butter that the country merchant had paid 14c. for in trade and all he was offered for it was 8c. a pound. There is a serious loss there for some one—and that some one, in the end, is the farmer.

There is little that can be done with such mixed lots of butter when it reaches the wholesaler in rolls or prints. It can be sorted out according to color and quality, packed into boxes and shipped, or it is sometimes packed

ESTABLISHED 1834
AT GUELPH.

We manufacture only High Grade Work from Good Material by Expert Workmen to Modern Designs, and have the largest Factory in Canada in our lines.

VEHICLES IN THE WHITE AND VEHICLES FINISHED.

We are pleased to have customers visit and examine closely Material used and Process of Manufacture. Catalogue on application.

J. B. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO., LD., GUELPH, CANADA,
(THE GUELPH CARRIAGE GOODS CO.)

into tubs, but at best there is little sale for it. Organizing and establishing a good creamery, where the cream of a whole section can be manufactured into high class butter, uniform in color and quality, is the best remedy known and the only one we can suggest. There is another remedy being started in Winnipeg which comes as the direct result of so much poor butter, and the great loss in money value there is on dairy butter. In the past The Farmer has repeatedly called attention to the fact that so much poor dairy butter was sure to cause the establishment here of some means of renovating the motley mass and converting it into a product that is at least more saleable and at a much higher rate. We refer to what is called process butter. Our Yankee friends are up to all such dodges and such work has hurt their good name on the markets of the world. Old dairy butter is melted in water jacketed vessels, treated in various ways, churned with fresh buttermilk, and when finally put up in tubs and boxes and placed on the market, comes into direct competition with creamery butter. It has at least the tendency to lower prices. It may be a good thing to have our unsaleable dairy butter cleaned up this way and converted into a product that some people will eat, but it opens the door for fraud, as too often the butter is sold for fresh creamery when it is no such thing, and it certainly comes into direct competition with it. If a renovation is necessary to place our dairy goods in the best condition, let it begin at first source by having as much of the cream made in creameries as it is possible to do. Why go to all the trouble of manufacturing the butter, handling through country merchant and wholesaler, then through the process of renovation to make our dairy butter saleable? It is a roundabout method at best and means less money for the dairy products of the farm. The Farmer hopes the Dairy Commissioner will keep a sharp eye on the product of this renovating plant, to see that it is not sold for anything else than it is—renovated butter. Every tub or box of it should be labelled process butter.

—Why can't we have a few "good roads" speakers at our next series of institute meetings?

—Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Professor Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, and F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, are leaving shortly for the old country. The first two to study the markets for Canadian produce and the latter to study live stock conditions, with special reference to dairy cattle and the bacon and poultry trade.

—Now is the time to get the weeders at work. Once over with the weeder while the weeds are small and easily killed will be worth more than several times later when the weeds have obtained such a root hold that they cannot be torn loose.

—There is a strong feeling in many places in favor of starting a creamery. We would caution those districts to go slowly and be sure of their ground, better to wait a year and see things on a stronger footing than to force it along while there is a boom on and have it collapse after, or continue in a struggling condition.



FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

"I am so thankful for what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for me," writes Mrs. John T. Smith, of Slocan, B. C., Box 50. "It cured me of a disease which was taking away all my strength, helped me through the long months before baby came and I have a big strong baby girl, the most healthy and happy of all my three."

MAKES THE DIFFERENCE.



RESULTS OF BANK AMALGAMATION.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce
Completes the Purchase of the
Assets of the Bank of
British Columbia.

THE BANK'S CAPITAL NOW EIGHT MILLION
DOLLARS AND ASSETS OVER SIXTY-
THREE MILLIONS.

The negotiations for the purchase of the assets of the Bank of British Columbia by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, an announcement respecting which was made some months ago, have been carried to a successful conclusion. A thorough examination of the affairs of the Bank of British Columbia was made by the officials of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and this proving entirely satisfactory, the amalgamation was finally completed on the 2nd of January. A statement of the affairs of the Canadian Bank of Commerce after the amalgamation has now been issued, and discloses a very strong position. In point of Capital and Reserve the Bank now ranks Fourth among banking institutions on the Continent of America. It has 62 branches throughout Canada; five branches in the United States, namely, at New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland (Oregon), Skaguay (Alaska), and one in London, England; 68 establishments in all. The acquisition of the London office is an important step in the progress of the Bank. The Bank's transactions in sterling exchange in the United States and Canada each year amounts to many millions of pounds, and the ability to handle this business through the Bank's own London office will result in an important addition to the earning power of the Bank. In many other directions also the interests of the two Banks will be immensely benefited by the amalgamation.

The following is a condensation of the statement issued by the Bank at the close of business on the 31st of March:—

ASSETS.

Cash, Gold Bullion, Bankers' Balances and Balance Due by London Office \$ 7,345,421.04
Government, Municipal, Railway and other Bonds and Stocks . . . 10,308,780.64
Loans and Discounts . . . 45,530,388.63
All Other Assets 1,509,074.61

\$17,654,201.68

\$45,530,388.63

\$1,509,074.61

\$64,693,664.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital . . . \$8,000,000.00
Reserve . . . 2,000,000.00
Circulation . . . 5,588,438.00
Deposits . . . 46,423,528.64
All Other . . . 2,681,698.28

\$64,693,664.92

GOLD WATCH

We give a handsome, reliable, polished nickel, Boy's Watch, for selling only 2 doz., beautifully finished, full-sized Cabinet Photographs of the Queen at 10c each, or, this handsome engraved, gold finished Hunting Case Watch, Lady's or Gent's size, with stem wind, stem set, reliable jewelled movement, for selling only 4 doz. Photographs. They sell like hot cakes. Write for Photos. Sell them, return the money, and we send your Watch, postpaid. Art Supply Co., Box 1102 Toronto



Winnipeg, May 20th, 1901.

The general business situation throughout Canada is fairly bright and in the west a good steady general business is being done. It is no trouble to sell goods, but getting in collections is slow work. Implement men are now taking it a little easier after the heavy spring rush. Money is scarce. Labor continues to be well employed in spite of a steady increase in numbers. A heavy influx of new settlers continues to come in. Bank clearings continue to show a favorable standing.

Wheat.

Ten days ago, owing to favorable conditions over the greater part of the world, there was a slackening from the prices quoted in our last report. But it is now pretty certain that Germany will require considerably more than the usual amount of her importations and Argentina is falling away from her expected output. It is also believed that in the States there is much less left in farmers' hands than is usual at this time of year. The result is that cash wheat is considerably in request, and this morning's markets show material advance over quotations of a week ago. Duluth opened 74c., with upward tendency. Chicago opened 73c. for May and 73c. for July delivery, closing at 73c. for May. This is about 1c. above our last quotations and if these are gone back over it will be found that wheat has fluctuated very little for months.

On the home market very little is doing. Ontario millers still find the home grown article pretty well up to the mark and therefore want less of ours to mix with it.

Prices for Fort William are about 79c. for 1 hard, 76c. for 2 hard, 67c. for 3 hard. The stock in store at Fort William a week ago was 2,255,000 bus., against 3,450,000 a year ago.

Winnipeg inspections for the week ending May 14th were 177 cars of grain, which graded as follows:—

Wheat—1 hard, 14; 2 hard, 52; 3 hard, 54; rejected, 1; no grade, 49.

Oats—No. 2 white, 2; no grade, 3; feed, 2 cars.

During the same week last year there were 757 cars of grain inspected, 559 of which graded No. 1 hard.

Oats.

The market is a shade higher now than a fortnight ago. British Columbia is taking out all that the Edmonton district has to spare and good oats on track at Winnipeg are worth 43c. Mr. Reid, of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, states that he sent out a car of Edmonton oats early in the season, most of which was sold as seed. When the scare caused by Winnipeg tests got up he bought at Hartney home grown seed for his own use. But his foreman put in 15 acres with the western seed, which he now reports as making a very satisfactory showing and will venture to use more of them for the same purpose. There can be no question of the quality of many of the western oats sold here as seed, and should Mr. Reid's experience find support elsewhere it will be a great relief.

Barley.

Practically none offering. For seed purposes it retails about 70c.

Flax.

Most of the Argentina importation has been sold at \$3. Nothing else in sight.

Flour and Feed.

The depression of last week led to a drop on all grades of flour of 5c., and best qualities are now \$2.05. Bran, \$11. Shorts, \$13. Corn, \$23, an advance of 50c. on the corn.

Cattle.

The supply of fat cattle in the province is proving so small that supplies have to be brought in from Ontario. This has consequently raised the price about 1c. a pound. We quote 4 1/2c. to 5 1/4c. for choice cattle, which is equal to top notch for export cattle at Toronto. Common cattle bring 4c. to 4 1/2c.

Dressed beef has made a corresponding advance in price, as high as 8c. to 9c. is said to have been paid in a wholesale way for choice lots, though from 7 1/2c. to 8 1/2c. is nearer true values.

Veal we quote at 8c. to 8 1/2c.

Sheep.

It is a little early for sheep yet, a few are coming in and we quote 4 1/2c. to 5c. off the cars at Winnipeg. Frozen mutton still continues to supply the demand at 9c., with 10c. for fresh killed. Lambs are worth \$3 to \$4.

Hogs.

Hogs are a little higher and likely will go higher still in sympathy with an advance in the east, where choice bacon hogs are quoted at 7c. For choice bacon hogs delivered in Winnipeg we quote 5 1/2c. per lb.

Dressed hogs we quote 7 1/2c. to 8c.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery—Considerable increase in make is expected this year and this dealers expect will be more than B.C. markets can take owing to supplies coming in from other points, consequently a closer watch will be kept upon the export market. At present prices are 17 1/2c. f.o.b. at factory, a decline of 1 1/2c. since last report. This is close upon export value and lower prices are confidently expected.

Dairy—There is but little change in the market. A little new grass butter is coming in. We quote, finest tubs or rolls, 16c. to 18c., ordinary grades, 14c. to 16c., and inferior 10c. to 14c. All on a commission basis.

Cheese—No new cheese marketed yet.

Poultry and Eggs.

A few chickens find their way to market and bring 50c. to 60c. per pair locally.

Eggs—The supply continues heavy and a further drop of 1/2c. in price has taken place. We quote 10c. per doz. in case lots delivered in Winnipeg. Ontario eggs are competing with Manitoba eggs in B.C. markets and have a better name, being considerably fresher.

Hides and Wool.

Hides continue at the low level of 5 1/2c. for No. 1 and 4 1/2c. for No. 2.

Wool—Eastern values are very low and unless the market improves from 6c. to 8c. will be the run for unwashed western wool when it comes on the market. At present the price is nominally 7 1/2c.

Seed Potatoes

From seed bought at Toronto Nurseries for sale. Apply to

WM. EAGLES, Stonewall P.O.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN

Bright bay filly, rising three years old, white strip on forehead, two hind and one front foot white. No brand. \$15.00 reward.

JAS. TOSHACK,

Kildonan, Man. 8-11

Farmers' Grain

SHIP YOUR

TO
THOMPSON, SONS & Co.

Grain Commission Merchants

Licensed and bonded under Manitoba Grain Act
WINNIPEG, MAN.

We handle all kinds of grain, obtain best prices, and make prompt returns. Money advanced on Bills of Lading. Enquiries re markets, etc., solicited.

Send Sample and Write for Prices.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources. By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and are advertised to find the owner. Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray compiled since May 6th issue:—

Impounded.

Aubigny, Man.—One dark grey stallion colt, with white at end of nose, also some white on one front and one hind leg, low down. J. Bartelette.

Lost.

Aikenside, Man.—One mare colt, three years old, dark chestnut with a little white on one hind foot. \$5 reward. A. Bailey, 35, 12, 18.

Broadview, Assa.—One stout pinto pony mare, brand 5 K J on left hip; also one bay pony mare, same brand; one bay pony mare, no brand; one grey mare, driver brand on right hip, W. P. \$20 reward. R. Robinson.

Hednesford, Assa.—One sorrel mare, three years old, right hind foot white, white star on forehead, weighs about ten or eleven hundred. Reward. Philip Mang.

Lögoch, Man.—One old broncho mare, cream or yellow, dark mane and tail, S brand and other marks; also one dark bay mare colt, one year old, roadster. W. H. Brown, 32, 12, 23.

Petrel, Man.—One black pony, branded on left shoulder; also a horse colt, one year old, rope around neck. Hugh Jordan.

Regina, Assa.—Clyde mare, weight 1,500, color light bay, 16 1/2 hands high, both hind feet white, white face, scar on rump, left side, hair had been clipped off legs with scissors, last seen going south of Regina. Malcolm Ross.

Regina, Assa.—Bay pony horse, white face, right eye white, branded P on right shoulder and M on left shoulder and right hip; brown pony horse, white face, branded D on right shoulder and M on right hip. Reward. W. C. Martin.

Estray.

Disley, Assa.—One brown mare, blind in one eye, branded N on left shoulder; one sorrel mare, branded 8 on left shoulder. Both mares appear to be in foal. One white pony, no brand. David McArthur, 12, 19, 23, w2.

Indian Head, Assa.—One hog pig. J. Harvey Brown, 32, 19, 12.

Katepwe, Assa.—One cow, black, short horns, one knee badly swollen. Charles Bonnycastle.

Neepawa, Man.—One aged milking cow. Robert Coburn, N.E. 24, 14, 17.

Wilson's Diamond Steel Bearing Scale

SPECIAL
MAY
PRICES

C. H. WILSON & SON
51 ESPLANADE ST. E. TORONTO.

PRICE
LIST
FREE.



CORRESPONDENCE

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Rolling Barb-Wire.

W. H. Morris, Glenlyon, Man.: "In answer to W. A. Y., Shellmouth, for a better way of rolling up barb-wire than winding it on a reel, would suggest to him to roll it up on an empty salt or sugar barrel, after first having fastened the end with a staple."

John Allen, Manitou, writes: "I have done this nicely with a wheelbarrow, taking four pieces of lumber about 4 ft. long, with which to make a stand for a reel on which to roll the wire, much in the style of a saw horse. I nail one piece to the leg, the other to the front of the barrow so as to cross them, with a few inches to project above the cross, something like an x, with the long ends down. A pair on each side the barrow, fixed in this way and firmly nailed where they cross, serve as a bearing for a roller of round wood on which the wire can be rolled by fastening it at the start with a staple. By nailing a piece say 5x18 inches on one end of this axle and fixing a handle on the end of that a man can easily roll up the wire while a second man wheels the barrow. Just how high above the barrow to have the bearing for the roller is a matter each one must decide for himself. The work is just like turning a grindstone and if you catch on to my plan you will find it quite easy. The wire can be unrolled in the same way."

H. A. Connor, Portage la Prairie: "In answer to W. A. Yeates, of Shellmouth, as to ways of moving barb wire fence, I will give you my plan that I find works very well every year, as I always fence my summer fallow and let the cattle pasture on it. Take an old axe, cut the staples and lay the wires separately along the ground. Then make a hoop of one end of the wire 4 or 5 ft. in diameter, rolling the hoop on to the wire on the ground, tying binder twine around two or three places to keep it together as you go along. I find it is quite easy to roll up a 150 lb. roll, after that it is a little too heavy. To place along another fence just reverse the operation. In this way of winding up wire the only things you need are some twine and a good pair of gloves."

Separator Milk.

T. G., Moosomin, Assa.: "1. Is separated milk good for young calves? 2. Is there anything in the idea that if the foam or froth is on the milk when given calves that they get the scours and die? 3. Should any substitute for the butterfat be given with separated milk, and if so, what should it be? 4. I see by an Irish paper that there is a great mortality among calves since the establishment of creameries in that country. Is it possible that the creameries, directly or indirectly, could be the cause? 5. Which is the best for calves, skim milk, or the milk from the separator?"

Answer.—In this issue will be found the opinions on this question of more than one capable observer, but we give the question a place here with a view to drawing out the views and experience of those who have already dealt with separator milk in their regular practice. Meantime we may say on our own account—1. That is is quite wholesome if rationally administered.

2. That the foam is bad for the calf, but, as pointed out elsewhere, that

trouble may be avoided. 3. Professor Haecker uses ground flax seed (not oil cake). When that cannot be got, boiled shorts mixed with the milk, or dry chop well ground, fed, a handful at each meal in the pail after the milk is all drunk, are proper substitutes. 4. We would like to see how the milk is handled that produces such disastrous results. Is it given warm and are the feeding pails ever washed out? A young calf is more easily injured by bad handling than an old cow. 5. If given sweet and warm the old process milk may be the best.

When to Sow Oats.

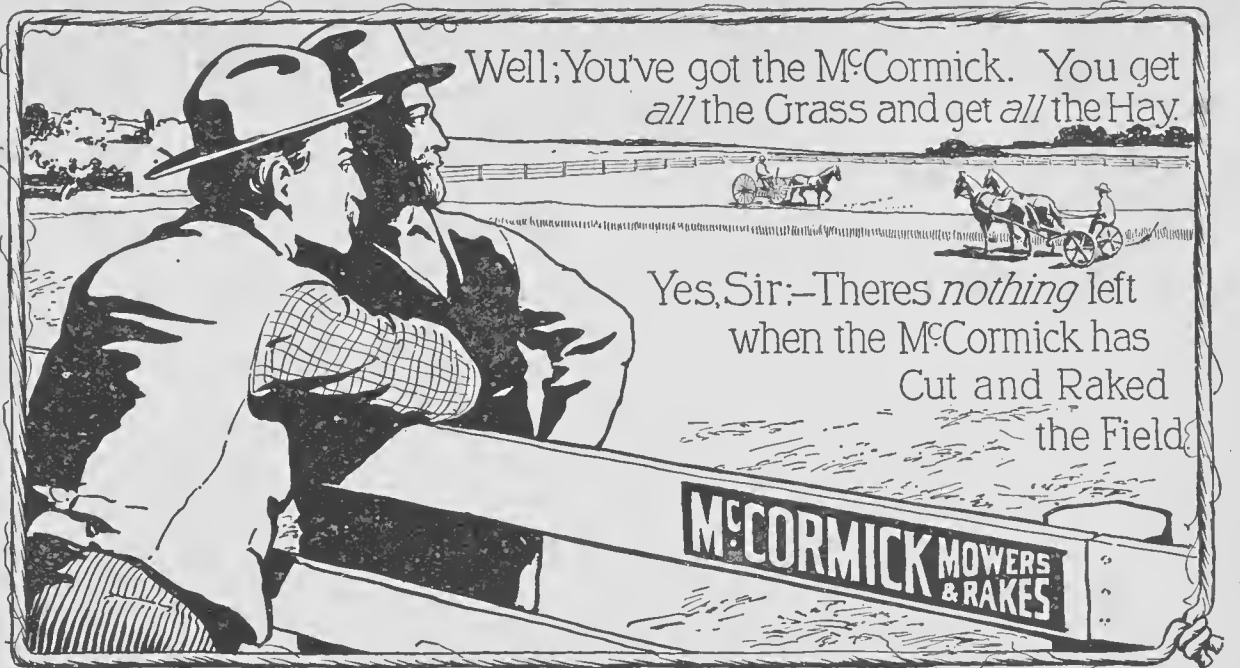
Subscriber, Loon Creek, Assa.: "About what time do you consider best to sow oats, this being a late spring? Does it damage the crop to be frozen down? If not, does a second freezing down destroy crop?"

Answer.—At the best this is a question of probabilities. Part of the evil from frost depends on the moisture in the soil and air at time of freezing. For example, frost hard enough to form ice has not checked vegetation on the Red River this week. We would say, judging from general experience, that if you sow any time within three weeks you are all right, and if frost should come it may check, but is not likely to kill. We very rarely hear of two frosts in one spring severe enough to permanently injure oats. They may, however, be checked, either now or later, enough to delay ripening, and get frozen at that stage.

An Ideal Country.

Tejano, Cochrane, Alta., writes: "In reply to the enquiry of 'Muskrat,' in your issue of the 20th ult., I would recommend him to try Western Texas or New Mexico, where I think he would find climate and general conditions to suit him. In Western Texas, almost anywhere between San Antonio and El Paso, but preferably about the Concho and San Saba rivers and the upper waters of the Colorado, he will find a very dry, pleasant and healthy climate, rather warm in summer, but perfect in winter. In the southeastern part of New Mexico, particularly in Chaves Co., the climate is even better. The dryness of the atmosphere and almost continual sunshine have made it the sanitarium of the States. Game in that part of the territory is abundant and the range, particularly for sheep, is excellent, while in the Pecos Valley

Well; You've got the McCormick. You get all the Grass and get all the Hay.



Yes, Sir.—There's nothing left when the McCormick has Cut and Raked the Field.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE "PRIDE OF THE NEW CENTURY."

W. A. CAVANAUGH, GENERAL AGENT,
Winnipeg, Man.

W. J. CUMMINGS, GENERAL AGENT,
Regina, N.W.T.

there are extensive irrigated farms where pure bred stock are largely raised on alfalfa. For disadvantages there is a long and hot summer—although the heat, owing to the excessive dryness of the atmosphere, is never oppressive—and in a dry spring occasional high wind and dust storms."

G. M. Davidson, Weyburn, Assa.: "I may say anyone in delicate health, who wishes a good climate, good water, and scarcely any winter, not too hot and not too cold, but just the very thing—I know I cannot do better than refer them to New Zealand. Of course there are several varieties of climate in New Zealand, but the most pleasant places are around Nelson and Blenheim in the South Island, or Taranaki district in the North Island. There is abundance of all kinds of fruit. I think it is far ahead of Honolulu for a pleasant climate, as the heat is too oppressive there. I have spent over 20 years in New Zealand, so can speak from experience."

Grain Difficulties.

Farmer, Selden, Man.: "Can we compel buyers to take our grain on grade? I take what I think No. 1 wheat to market and am only offered No. 2 price. Last year I bought wheat at Douglas for which the grower was being paid there 55c. and on taking the same wheat to Minnedosa was only offered 52c. and the buyer took 10 per cent. off for shrinkage. Was the Douglas buyer cheating himself or was the other man trying to cheat me?"

Answer.—You cannot compel anyone to buy on grade. Last year's wheat was very difficult to grade and buyers with 10 years' experience made bad blunders. We know that not a few cars bought as I had were knocked down a grade by the Winnipeg inspector, which was a great deal worse loss than the one you complain of personally. We also happen to know that Douglas paid too high for much of the wheat marketed there. Does this farmer not know that there is now a strong desire among dealers to have a sample market at Winnipeg, by means of which a car that is near but not up to the grade expected by the owner can be sold not on grade, but at its real value? There is an old proverb, "the price of a thing is what it will bring." It seems to us that if this farmer had carried all his grain to the elevator where the biggest price was

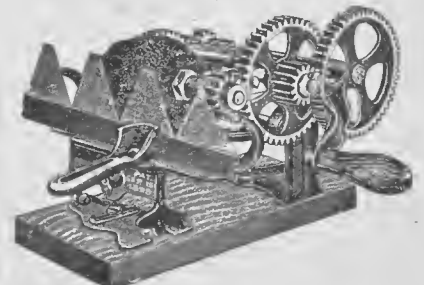
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

| ALLAN LINE. | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|---------|--|
| Numidian | From Montreal | May 25 | |
| Parisian | " | June 1 | |
| DOMINION LINE. | | | |
| Dominion | From Portland | June 1 | |
| Cambroman | " | June 8 | |
| New England | From Boston | May 22 | |
| Commonwealth | " | June 5 | |
| BEAVER LINE. | | | |
| Lake Ontario | From Montreal | May 24 | |
| Wassau | " | May 31 | |
| WHITE STAR LINE. | | | |
| Oceanic | From New York | May 22 | |
| Teutonic | " | May 30 | |
| CUNARD LINE. | | | |
| Umbria | From New York | May 25 | |
| Lucania | " | June 1 | |
| Uitonia | From Boston | May 25 | |
| Ivernia | " | June 1 | |
| AMERICAN LINE. | | | |
| St. Paul | From New York | May 29 | |
| St. Louis | " | June 5 | |
| RED STAR LINE. | | | |
| Kensington | From New York | May 29 | |
| Zeeland | " | June 5 | |
| ALLAN STATE LINE. | | | |
| Lanrentian | From New York | June 1 | |
| Sardinian | " | June 15 | |
| ANCHOR LINE. | | | |
| Astoria | From New York | May 25 | |
| City of Rome | " | June 1 | |

Rates—Cabin, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards. Second cabin, \$35, \$37.50, \$40 and upwards. Steerage, \$24.50, \$25.50, \$26 and upwards.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European Continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points. Apply to the nearest steamship or railway ticket agent, or to W. P. F. CUMMINGS, General Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GEM AS A SICKLE GRINDER



AGENTS WANTED
FOR THE

GEM SICKLE & TOOL GRINDER

with Saw Gumming attachment. A necessity to every farmer. D. M. McMillan, Brandon, Man., Sole Agent for Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia.

going his grievance would have vanished. He asks further what the Grain Commissioner is for. Had he sent a sample of the grain on which he was docked 10 per cent straight to that gentleman at Winnipeg, he could have learned something, but there is no use at this date of asking such questions.

When grain is brought in in wagon loads, perhaps no two of them alike, it would be folly to expect an elevator man to enter into a discussion of the grade of every such load. The proper course is to send a sample of such wheat direct to the inspector and ask him as a favor to give a grading on that. He is not bound to give it because anyone can get a sample of the various grades and must be guided by that in forming his own judgment. We advise this gentleman to get such samples before he begins his next year's marketing, and also find out why people want to dock him 10 per cent. We have seen a farmer quite satisfied to take 25 per cent. dockage, just because his wheat when properly cleaned up was one-fourth dirt. That is one way to educate the future farmer.

Homestead for a Minor.

Subscriber, Pipestone, Man.: "I intend taking up a homestead this summer; could I take up one for my son, and keep it for him until he became old enough? He is 15 now. I have a farm in Pipestone municipality, and have never taken up a homestead before."

Answer.—Had your son been two years older the Department might have taken your case into favorable consideration, but with three years to wait they cannot keep out any other eligible applicant for the sake of meeting your wishes.

Live Stock Insurance.

E. W. S., Rossendale, Man.: "I will be grateful for information about the Western Farmers' Live Stock Insurance Co. 1. Has it a government charter? 2. Is it safe to pay or will it be like the much-talked-of Hail Insurance Company? This is a rather difficult question, but I believe you as a farmers' paper wish to protect the farmer."

Answer.—1. This company, as its circulars show, has a government charter.

2. The only guarantee we can give under this head is that it is controlled by men, all of whom as far as we know, are sound business men. We also know that since November, when their liability for losses under their policies began, they have paid losses amounting to \$2,300.

There are difficulties in the administration of this line of business that it is pretty difficult to deal with, some of which we may point out. Suppose a man insures a horse to the value of \$100 and it dies. The company finds out that its real value is only \$60 or \$75. In that case they pay two-thirds of the actual value only, for they only contract to meet that proportion of the loss. But in their published plan of insurance they expressly state the insurance must not be greater than the average value of the animals insured. The particular animal that dies may be worth no more than \$60 and will be paid for accordingly. We cannot reasonably object to this. It is a mutual society and if a cheap horse dies, perhaps through poor care or feeding, it is not fair that other men who manage better should be asked to pay more for the dead beast than it is really worth. This is not a proprietary company, but a mutual, and it is the business of the management to see that people whose beasts have not died shall suffer as little as possible from the possible mismanagement of the losers.

One strong objection may be taken to this method of insurance. Suppose a farmer has given a chattel mortgage to some one on his team, who may re-

quire him for further security to insure them in a mutual company. That man naturally begins to argue with himself that if these horses do die, his skin is safe, it is the other fellow's funeral. This argument opens the door to a good deal of carelessness about that team. We would decidedly object to that class of risks, if we had to share the loss.

Once more. The company must collect before it can pay. If three-fourths of the members in any particular district delay making their proper payments, the management must, in justice to the men who have paid, insist on the defaulters coming to time and paying up their assessments. The entry fee of \$2 only covers the risk till the 30 days allowed by the contract for payment of the assessment then due have elapsed. If you feel that the agent who took the risk has tried to mislead you for the sake of securing his agency fee the proper time to reclaim is when you, after careful reading of the policy, find he has in some way deceived you.

Finally. Never forget that whatever the agent may have said or left unsaid, the printed by-laws and insurance policy handed you by the company are the only evidence that is of any value should disputes arise. Attention to this would prevent many disputes and keep you out of the law courts.

Climbing Plants.

Subscriber, Bagot, Man.: "What is the best climbing vine to use as a window shade in this country?"

Answer.—The very best in our judgment is the Virginia creeper. It can be neatly trained, grows freely and stays where it is put. You have woke up a fortnight too late, or you might have easily secured slips from Winnipeg, where it grows in great profusion.

Canariensis and convolvulus are both capital annuals, and the wild hop is another well known perennial that springs from the root every year.

Morgan Horse.

James B. Gibson, Alameda, Assa.: "If Subscriber, Calgary, would write to the president of the Agricultural Society of Malone, Franklin Co., New York, he will be able to get information re Morgan horse."

The Dairy Brands Act.

A western correspondent sends us a lengthy criticism of this Act, its pains and penalties, but we must remind him and all such objectors that no prosecution can be started except by the Dairy Commissioner, who will go slow, though he certainly purposes to see that in course of time it shall be brought into action. Nobody will be persecuted, but those who show they mean to evade the provisions of the Act will be brought to time as soon as there is reasonable time allowed for makers and merchants falling into line with its demands. If, as this writer suggests, storekeepers will hold up trade butter till it becomes half worthless, that is their own funeral and they will by and by get to know more judicious methods. We think it best to allow this trouble to come to a head before devoting much time to its discussion.

Collecting Eggs and Cream.

In reply to a question as to the probability of eggs being collected by the cream wagon, William Grassick writes from Pilot Mound: "We have not done anything in this matter and I don't expect we will this year. Quite a number of our patrons would like the creamery to take up the egg business and I think it could be done all right, but not exactly on the same lines as Professor Robertson is doing. We could not get our drivers to collect eggs on the cream wagons, and if they did I don't think it would be satisfactory. If we did try, our plan

THE PROVINCIAL Mutual Hail Insurance Co. OF MANITOBA.

Incorporated in 1891 by]

President—
JOHN RENTON, Farmer, Deloraine.

Vice-President—
FRANK SCHULTZ, Farmer, Baldur.

The Original Hail Insurance Company.

Managed by the Farmers Themselves.

During the ten years of its existence, this Company has paid over One Hundred and Thirty Thousand Dollars for losses sustained by farmers by hail storms. The assessments have ranged from 12½ cents to 25 cents per acre, which is the maximum that can be charged. The average amount paid for losses has been \$5.30 per acre for total loss, and at the same rate for partial losses.

Board of Directors for 1901.

T. L. MORTON, Farmer, Gladstone.
JOHN RENTON, Farmer, Deloraine.
C. J. THOMSON, Farmer, Virden.

F. SCHULTZ, Farmer, Baldur.
W. F. SIRETT, Farmer, Glendale.
F. M. BEAMISH, Farmer, Elva.

Man. Director: C. J. THOMSON, Strang Block, Winnipeg.

LOCAL AGENTS AT ALL PRINCIPAL POINTS IN THE PROVINCE.

would be something like the following: The creamery would supply each patron who wished to send eggs with two boxes holding 15 dozen each, or more, as they might require, each patron to have his name branded on the boxes he fills, and to deliver at the railway station on a certain day each week. The salesman for the creamery could arrange for selling and shipping and pay in cash, say 10 cents per doz. all through the season, and at the end of the season each party could get what was coming to them. By shipping each week I think we could be in a position to guarantee our eggs fresh, or at all events in better shape than eggs bought in the store, and therefore would stand a chance of getting more for them and to get it in cash."

Farming in the Carrot River Valley.

Reginald Beatty, Melfort, Sask., writes:—"As our district is now attracting considerable attention, a few remarks from an old settler may be acceptable. Though the Experimental Farms have done immense good in the districts adjacent to them, settlers must bear in mind that the Northwest has many climates in its different districts and the procedure suitable for one part does not suit another. Take, for instance, summer fallowing; at Indian Head, Mr. Mackay's plan of one ploughing followed by surface cultivation, works admirably; here with a different soil and climate, and a much greater weed growth, it is by no means so successful. In Southern Assiniboia the conservation of moisture is the one great point gained by summer fallowing, while in our district, with its proximity to the northern lakes and forests, the destruction of weeds and thorough cultivation of the soil comes easily first, there being abundance of moisture yearly, for the growing crop. The plan followed by some of our best farmers is to plough shallow after seeding and harrow, later on, when the weeds have obtained a good start, plough again, deeper, and harrow thoroughly, this will destroy sweet grass and buckwheat, 'our two worst weeds.' Again, in regard to the time of seeding. At Indian Head oats should be sown not later than the 10th of May; here we are quite safe up to the 24th and even later in most years. We will hope that in the near future the Government will be pleased to establish one or more experimental farms along the line of the Canada Northern Railway to assist in the development of this fertile belt of the north."



WAKE UP! If you want to know Furniture values, get our Catalogue, mailed free.

School Trustees,
Get our prices on School Desks.

For Years

We have been doing a large Mail Order business with out-of-town customers. Each year sees a big increase. There's a reason for it—Good Goods, Good Value and prompt shipment, combined with careful packing. We have yet to receive our first kick from a dissatisfied customer.

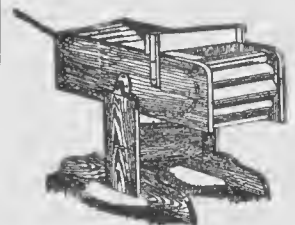
Write us today re your Furniture Wants—will answer quick.



SCOTT FURNITURE COMPANY—

276 MAIN STREET.

Largest Dealers in WESTERN CANADA.



I have had a standing advertisement in this paper and others for some time offering \$300.00 to any person having a washer equal to the Improved Manitoba Washers. I will now promise and herewith agree to pay \$25.00 to the first person having a washer of any make or any price up to \$10.00 that will do any better work than I can do with the

MCCROSSAN ROCKERS.

Price of a ten shirt size, \$5.00; 14 shirt size, \$6.00. Strong, well built machines, and easy to work. Cleans equal to the best hand washing, including the neck bands and wrist bands of the shirts. Requires only half a boiler of suds at a time to clean a pair of blankets or 14 shirts, and can wash 15 towels with one pair of suds. Are there any of your \$10.00 washers that can do that. If your merchants do not sell my washers, send direct to the factory for washer and wringer.

T. MCCROSSAN,

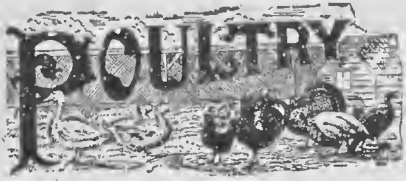
856 BANNATYNE AVE., WINNIPEG-MAN.

Write us for NET CASH prices on

ORGANS AND PIANOS

Short time allowed on good security. You will be simply surprised at the money you can save over buying on instalment plan.

MUSIC HOUSE
TURNER & CO., Cor. Portage A. & Garry
Everything in Music. Winnipeg.



How I Raise Turkeys.

From a paper by Mrs. Graham, Ailsa Craig, read at the Farmers' Institute:—

When the young birds appear, I leave them for 24 hours. Then I put 15 to 25 with the old turkey in a nice, light, fair-sized coop. The evening is the best time. When the young birds are 24 hours old I feed with bread crumbs, and I feed at least five times a day. I always enclose the coop with a board pen a foot high, or one of one inch mesh netting might be preferred if no boards are on hand. In the pen I put a heap of gravel and a heap of loose dust or ashes. These are great preventives of disease and parasites, and "prevention" is better than cure. Sometimes I keep the mother turkey in the coop, sometimes let her wander while the young are in the pen, but both pen and coop should be moved often to fresh, short green grass. I like to have two flocks near, so that after four or five weeks, when the old birds and young are allowed their liberty, all will go in one flock, for there is safety in numbers. An orchard or small fruit garden is perhaps the best place for them to roam in, as they are then partially hidden from the hawks.

Hawks and lice are the greatest enemies of turkeys. If one shows the least sign of drooping in the wings it should be examined on the head, neck and between the flight feathers of the wings, for insects are usually the cause. Butter or grease, or dusting with insect powder, will kill the lice. There are several remedies, but a pile of dust that they can use will be a great help. There are more turkeys killed by lice than from all other causes, though improper food is a cause of disease. Variety is the spice of turkey food, so I vary the bread crumb diet with thick milk, soft curd, onion tops, oatmeal and custard from infertile eggs, and as they get older I make a porridge of maize-meal, peanmeal, oat or wheat-meal, etc. Some use shorts wet with water, or rather moistened. I never feed sloppy food to anything, except pigs. Green food of all kinds is good, as are insects if they can get them, and let there be no scarcity of pure water. I have never used tonics or patent medicines, though they may be good. I always take a long time feeding them to see that each one gets enough. I like to watch them, and I sit down in the pen and let them climb all over me, and eat from my hands. I always call them from the first, so that they will know my voice and answer.

After they are four or five weeks old I let them run. You often hear that young turkeys should not get their feet wet. I do not drive them out in every shower, for it is only when their bodies are wet that they get chilled. If they are out with the old turkey she will cover them until the shower is over and everything bright again, but if there is long grass they must be kept in in the morning until it is dry, but after the back feathers are out they will almost make their own living. If, however, one does not want to cause the neighbors to swear, or have some of the flock lost, it is necessary to have them come home every night. A well-trained flock will give no trouble. If, when they are first let out they have not returned at a reasonable hour, one can be sure they are not far away, and a few calls will bring an answer, and they will come towards one, when they should be driven home and fed, and a little food should be given every evening until they begin to go into trees to roost. I encourage them in this as

early as possible, as they are then off one's hands and will need no further watching. A light meal in the morning will be acceptable, and for two weeks before marketing they should be fed corn twice a day in addition to the regular food of insects, scattered grain and weed seeds which they find for themselves.

Concerning Vermin.

We are now entering the long heated term of summer, and we must be on the lookout for those things which cause so much loss among the young poultry. It is very discouraging to hatch a considerable number of chicks, and as the season advances, to have their ranks decimated through some oversight or carelessness. It seems almost a waste of time and space to mention the great losses among chicks through vermin, yet we feel compelled to do so at the present time. Numbers of letters have reached us complaining of losses with chicks, and we find that seventy-five per cent. of them may be attributed to lice. Now, it seems to hurt the pride of some when we tell them their birds are lousy, but it is, nevertheless, a fact. There is no going behind it; when every precaution is not taken, the best of fowls become lousy, and it needs constant, careful fighting to keep the lice down. These pests are the greatest drawbacks of poultry keeping, and one cannot be too careful to be free of them. In fact, one is never free of them, but they may be kept within control. Just now they are becoming what needs be feared, an army of invasion, and the sooner you begin cleaning the premises and providing for them, the better off you will be when the season is over.—The Feather.

Cost of Eggs.

Experiments in feeding and in computing the value of eggs, show that if no estimate is made for labor, one dozen eggs can be produced at a cost of about six cents for food, or about half a cent per egg. If all of the food allowed to hens were converted into eggs the profit on a dozen eggs would be large, even when prices are very low, but much depends on whether the hens convert the food into eggs, flesh or support of the bodies. It is a fact demonstrated, however, that when a dozen eggs are marketed they carry from the farm but little of the nutritious elements of the soil in proportion to their value in market, and on that account they are as profitable as anything that can be produced on the farm.—Poultry Keeper.

Be sure that the hens are free from lice.

Feed plenty of buttermilk to the hens.

Turkeys need careful attention until they are well feathered.

Scabby leg is a contagious disease caused by a small insect; any kind of grease frequently applied will cause it to disappear.

Poultry yards should have some kind of shade provided. Ducks suffer greatly if exposed to the heat of the sun the whole day.

As warm weather approaches it is well to discard all sloppy foods, and feed only sound, dry grain, either whole or coarsely ground.

All perches should be made movable in order to facilitate the cleaning out of the house and applying some insecticide on the roosts.

Don't throw soft feed on the ground where half of it will be wasted, and then complain because "it costs so much to feed those hens."

Nothing pays better for the money invested than chickens if they are properly handled, but to be profitable much care must be exercised. Because the hens will give returns under adverse circumstances is the reason they are neglected so much, but the better they are treated the better the returns you will receive from them.

BARRED P. ROCKS (6 Pens)
LIGHT BRAHMAS (2 Pens)
Best strains in America. Eggs \$2 per setting; Stock for sale. Incubators supplied.
REV. J. E. KIMBERLEY, Rounihwaite, Man.

R. DOLEBEAR, 1238 Main St. Winnipeg
Commission Agent for farmers for guaranteed FRESH EGGS. A few choice Plymouth Rocks for sale. Write for particulars.

BARRED ROCKS exclusively. Three Breeding Pens. Eggs from exhibition birds \$2 per 15. Eggs from first-class breeders \$1 per 13. Am breeding from 40 birds and guarantee satisfaction. ISAAC T. KNIGHT, Box 343, Guelph, Ont.



Virden Duck Yards.
MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS
Rankin's strain exclusively. Eggs \$1.50 per sitting. Guaranteed to hatch. Can be supplied at once. Correspondence solicited.
J. F. C. MENLOVE, Virden, Man.

WINNIPEG POULTRY YARDS.

For the balance of season I will sell
EGGS for HATCHING
from my CHAMPION strain of **GOLDEN WYANDOTTES** and **HOUDANS** at \$1.50 per 13—\$3 per 30. Also a large number of grand breeding stock at \$3.50 pair—\$5 per trio. A great chance to secure first-class birds at a low figure. Address
C. H. WISE, 759 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

THE PROFITABLE HEN

is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Cut Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to double the egg production in every instance where used. The
ADAM GREEN BONE CUTTER
cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and power. Catalogue No. Free.
W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards.

I have sold all my surplus stock, and am now booking orders for eggs at \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26. From Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Blue Andalusians, Black Spanish and American Dominiques. The above pens have a record unequalled.

Address
GEORGE WOOD,
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

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The BEST and the CHEAPEST.

Illustrated Catalogue, 5c. per mail.
Poulter's Guide, new edition, 15c. per mail.
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Sole agent for Canada.

Norwood Bridge Poultry Yard

EGGS for HATCHING
\$2.00 for 13 White Wyandottes, W. Rocks, Houdans. \$2.00 10 M. Brouze Turkeys. \$1.50 Pekin Ducks.
Fancy Pigeons always on sale.
JOSEPH WILDING, Winnipeg, Man.

OAK GROVE POULTRY YARDS

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O. WINNIPEG, MAN.
Toulouse, Embden, White and Brown Chinese Geese.

Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas, B. Javas, S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Houdans, (five birds shown at Brandon, 1901, averaged 94% points) B. Minorcas, B.B.R. and S.D. Game Bantams
Geese Eggs, 35c each; Turkey Eggs, 25c each; other Eggs, \$2 per setting of 13, \$3 for 26.

INCUBATORS—Sole agent for Man. and N.W.T. for Geo. Ertel & Co.'s Imp. Victor Incubators and Brooders, Mann's Boule Cutters, and Wire Poultry Netting. Write for circulars and catalogues.

CHAS. MIDWINTER, LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG

SILVER WYANDOTTES

Eggs from 4 pens at \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00 per setting; Minorcas \$2.00. Sixteen Minorca hens for disposal, \$20.00 the lot. Also a few males. Send for circular.

ED. BROWN, Boissevain, Man.

SUCCESS POULTRY YARDS.

I wish to announce that I am breeding Barred P. Rocks exclusively. I have two grand pens. No. 1, pen for pullet mating, No. 2, pen for cockerels. Satisfaction guaranteed or eggs duplicated free. A limited number of settings for sale at \$2 per 13.
J. A. KING, Proprietor.

Black Minorcas, Golden Wyandottes AND BLACK RED GAME BANTAMS.

At Manitoba Poultry Show, Jan., 1901, I won 14 prizes: 6 firsts, 7 seconds and 1 third. I exhibited 25 birds with an average score of 93.11-50 points, the highest scoring Black Minorcas ever shown in Manitoba. Minorca eggs, No. 1 pen, \$3, No. 2 pen, \$2. Wyandotte eggs, No. 1 pen \$3, No. 2 pen \$2. Bantams, \$2.
THOS. REID, 293 Lizzie St. WINNIPEG

EGGS M. B. TURKEY—\$1.50 per 10 Eggs.
B. P. ROCKS—\$1.00 per 13 Eggs. Send orders now. My birds are from Penn.
M. O. ROUTLEDGE, Miami, Man.

G. H. GRUNDY, VIRDEN, Man.
Breeder of high class Box 688

B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, B. R. Game, Golden Duck-wing Bantams
EGGS from the best stock I ever owned at \$2 per setting. I have four breeding yards of B. P. Rocks, mated for best results, and can fill orders part from each pen if desired. Eggs are hatching well, and chicks are good and strong. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE "HUB" POULTRY FARM KILDONAN.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

B. Plymouth Rocks \$2.00
Black Minorcas } Setting.
S. C. Bro. Leghorn
Pekin Ducks - \$1.50 per setting.

N.B.—Incubator Thermometers "Guaranteed Accuratus," wood mounting, large scale and mercury bulb, 75c.; metal ditto, mercury bulb, \$1.00, sent post paid.

T. W. BRADY, Drawer 1270, Winnipeg P. O.

Silver S. Hamburgs Eggs from prize-winners \$2.00 per setting.
Buff Wyandottes
Cornish Indian Games
E. Fortier, 72 Notre Dame E. Winnipeg.

MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS.

We cannot supply the demand this week for hatching eggs from our B. Minorcas, W. Wyandottes, S. C. W. Leghorns, S. C. B. Leghorns, and last but not least, our B. Rocks. We have to hold back our own incubators so as to catch up with the orders. Our incubators are hatching good strong chicks from our eggs. Will be pleased to show any readers of the N.W.F. or others through our yards at any time and also to fill their orders. For Catalogues and prices write
J. H. DAWSON, Mgr., 282 Ellice Ave., Wpg.

Eggs! Eggs! Eggs!

We keep but one breed of fowl, the B. P. Rocks. Our birds are large, well marked and good layers. Plenty of exercise favors a good hatch. Eggs \$1.50 per setting of 14.

A few choice young Shorthorn cows and heifers for sale. Orders taken for spring pigs.

ANDREW GRAHAM,
Forest Home Farm, Pomeroy P.O., Man

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS & Silver Laced Wyandottes.

Two pens of Barred Plymouth Rocks, one for cockerel mating, one for pullets; both pens are from the best blood to be obtained regardless of price. Eggs for sale \$2 per 13, \$5 per 40.

Two Toulouse Ganders for sale, \$3.00 each.
A. J. CARTER, Box 90, Brandon, Man.

THE ACME POULTRY YARDS

Corydon Ave., Fort Rouge, Winnipeg.

EGGS! EGGS!

High-class S. C. White Leghorns \$1 for 13
Barred Plymouth Rocks . . . \$2 for 13
Single Comb Black English Orpingtons

W. A. PETTIT. (Late of Boyd Ave.)

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, S. C. White Leghorns, R. C. Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Golden Seabright Bantams,

\$2.00 PER 13.

JAS. SKELDING, NEPAWA, MAN.

PURE BRED FARTRIDGE COCHINS,
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ANCONAS, the great Winter Layers,
\$3.00 FOR 13 EGGS.

MINTO ADAMSON, VIRDEN, MAN.

90 Varieties Choice Poultry Eggs, Pigeons and Belgium Hares, all combined in Colored Description 60 Page Book and mailed for 10c. **J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.**



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Local Improvements.

H. B. Wapella, Assa.: "I have a half section of land in the Northwest Territories, leased from the government for grazing purposes. 1. Am I liable for local improvements and (2) school taxes?"

Answer.—1. When a district has been constituted under the Local Improvement Law, by an order-in-council, every person, the owner or occupier of land situate in the district, is liable to be assessed for local improvements. Any one feeling aggrieved has the privilege of appealing against the assessment within five days of such assessment. 2. All property within limits of school district is liable to taxation with but few exceptions—and in your case, as occupant, you are liable.

Interest on Agreement.

Subscriber, North Portal, Assa.: "If A sells property to B for \$400, \$100 to be paid down in cash and the balance to be paid in yearly instalments of \$100 until the amount is paid up, interest at 6 per cent. per annum, does interest come due on the \$300 the first year, or only on the \$100 that is due?"

Answer.—Cannot give any satisfactory reply without seeing the agreement itself.

Tree Planting.

Reader, Pilot Mound, Man.: "1. How much of the road allowances in this country can be used for planting trees? 2. When a farmer's land lies on one side of the road only, can he plant trees on both sides of the road? 3. Is he allowed to fence the trees and protect them?"

Answer.—1. He may use and fence in for tree planting a space not exceeding eight feet from the boundary line. 2. No. 3. Yes.

Lien on Horse.

Enquirer, Virden, Man.: "Can I hold and sell a horse that I have kept all winter for another man, for feed bill, as my agreement was up the last of March, and I wrote him a week before that and told him that I did not want to keep him any longer, and he said he would take it away, but has not done so yet. The livery men here tell me that a farmer cannot hold a horse for feed, only the feed stables and liverymen. Can I put him in the pound and put damages on for his keep, or not, or what is the best way to go about it to collect the bill?"

Answer.—1. You evidently have a lien by virtue of your special agreement. 2. Only for trespassing can the animal be impounded. 3. Sue the owner for maintenance account.

Killed in a Well.

Old Subscriber, Rounthwaite, Man.: "A has a well on his place, covered up. B's cows come along; one of them breaks through and gets killed in the well. Who has to be at the loss of the cow?"

Answer.—The owner of the cow, if the protection around the well was reasonably strong to prevent the accident.

Trespass.

Subscriber, Medicine Hat, Assa.: "1. Can my neighbor stop me from driving across his homestead for hay on an old disused trail? 2. Can he stop me from

making a trail over his leased land without being fenced in? 3. Can he stop me if he puts up a fence across his leased land?"

Answer.—1, 2 and 3. Yes.

Cattle Running at Large.

Subscriber, Rosenort, Man.: "A has scrub bull running at large; comes over bridge on to B's land after his cows. As B wishes to take his cows to a pedigreed bull, what can B do to stop A's bull running at large?"

Answer.—Bulls over nine months old are not allowed to run at large from the 1st day of March to the 1st day of December. Violation of this law can be brought before a magistrate, in addition to a remedy by action for damages.

Stray Cattle.

Enquirer, Swan River, Man.: "1. Cattle stray on my land; can I hold the cattle until damages are paid? 2. Am I entitled to damages on uncultivated lands, such, for instance, as land kept for hay? 3. What can I claim for keep of cattle? If owner of offending cattle and I are unable to agree as to damages, what is the proper course of procedure to establish them? If owner is unknown, how long can I hold them before advertising. Have I to advertise in more than one paper; if so, what paper?"

Answer.—You had better take cattle to pound. If you have no pound in your district, hold cattle until settlement of damages is arranged. You are only entitled, in any case, to actual damage and actual cost of keep. Better advertise at once in your nearest paper and in our paper as the most likely one to reach the farmers.

Obstruction to Highway.

Subscriber, Southern Manitoba: "A moves some stones from his field out on the road allowance. People travelling on that road at night drove into the stones and damaged their rigs. B advised A to have the stones moved off the road and told him if he did not move them, he (B) was willing to take them off the road for his own use. A agrees to let B take them. Before B had all the stones moved away C travelled on that road at night and smashed his cutter to pieces on the stones. 1. Can people recover damages for breaking their rigs on the stones, and, if so, from whom—the council of the municipality or A? 2. Can C make B pay for his cutter?"

Answer.—A is liable to a penalty for obstructing highway. C has a right of action against A, but whether he has one against B it is very doubtful.

YES I have some eggs to spare from my prize-winning B. P. Rocks. EGGS

Eggs \$2.00 per 13. Also from prize-winning S. C. W. Leghorns. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. Also eggs from seven varieties of my prize-winning Bantams. Eggs \$1.75 per 13, or in mixed lots. Write me your wants. Stamp for reply.

W. H. Garside.

Box 299, Brandon, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

BARRED AND BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS EGGS
BUFF AND SILVER WYANDOTTES
PARTRIDGE COCHINS
BLACK LANGSHANS
SILVER AND GOLDEN HAMBURGERS. For 13.
Buff and B. P. Rock Stock for sale.

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MAW'S POULTRY FARM,

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Eggs and stock. Large illustrated catalogue mailed free. I have acclimatized stock of the utility varieties. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Deep-keeled Pekin Ducks, English Rouen Ducks, Immense Hero Strain Plymouth Rocks. They are great winter layers. Cockerels weigh 9 lbs. White and Silver Wyandottes, Large English White Leghorns. Also Bone Mills, Incubators, Insect Exterminators and general poultry supplies.

OXFORD SHEEP ANGORA GOATS
CHOICE B. ROCKS B. R. RED GAME
S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

EGGS and Stock for sale.

JOS. B. JICKLING, Carman, Man.

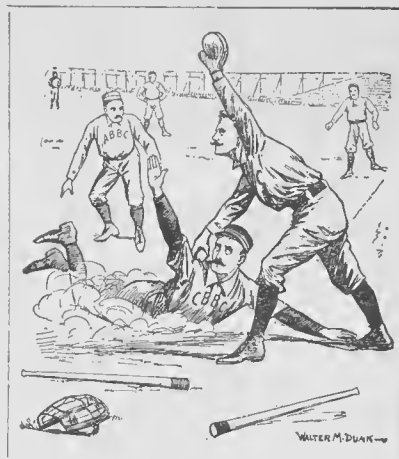
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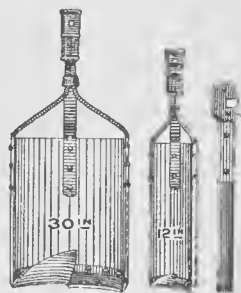
ever seen in this country.

CATALOGUE, giving prices and descriptions, MAILED FREE to any address.



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Well Boring Augurs



Now is the time to secure a Well Boring outfit. As summer season approaches, there will be a great demand for wells. You can test for water with the 12 in. Augur, while the 30 in. Augur is used for enlarging the well, where water has been found. We can supply you with any size of Augur, from 12 in. to 30 in. You can bore from 40 to 50 feet a day. We carry a full line of Augur repairs. Shafting, piping, couplings, wrenches or bits can be supplied on shortest notice.

Write for further information and for terms and prices to the

BRANDON MACHINE WORKS COMPANY, Ltd.

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Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

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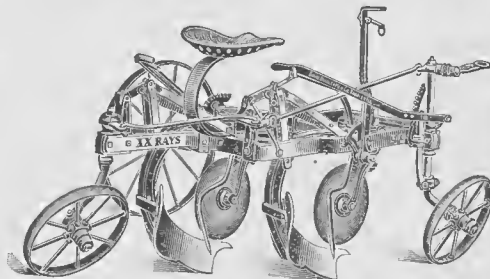
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X & XX RAYS

SULKIES and GANGS

U-Bar & Disc Harrows and Walking Plows



MADE BY

DAVID BRADLEY MANUFACTURING CO. BRADLEY, ILL., U.S.A.

PLOWMAKERS FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY.

These plows are celebrated for the extreme hardness of the wearing parts and freedom from soft spots. They turn the ground nicely and are light draft. Call and get circulars describing the patented stop, lifting spring, spring clevis and other points of superiority.

ALEX. C. McRAE, Agent at WINNIPEG, MAN.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

The well-worn quotation, "Nothing succeeds like success," is well illustrated in a comparison of the two cuts published in this issue of the Waterous Engine Works Company's factories. The first shows the size of their factory in 1844, when the company was established with the late C. H. Waterous as one of its founders, as Gauson, Waterous & Co., on one of the principal streets of the city of Brantford, Ont.

The country immediately surrounding the then village of Brantford was covered with a vast forest. To cut down this and the fine forests throughout our Dominion, the company turned their attention to the building of saw mills, the first constructed was that known as the "Muley," or up and down mill. The circular mill replaced this a few years later and the company were the first to introduce and build the circular mill in Canada. The band mill and the double band mill are now the latest productions in saw mill machinery, and the once famous circular mill is giving place to the more modern ones.

To make these advances and improvements in machinery the company found it necessary year by year to enlarge their factory and purchase all available lands in the vicinity of the old works. Still they were too cramped and unable to meet the demands made upon them for larger and more modern machinery. To meet these demands a new site was purchased and the new factory, as shown in the illustration, was erected in 1896, and is considered the finest and best equipped works (in this line) in Canada. The machine shop is of the gallery style and is 120 feet wide by 300 feet long, equipped with the most modern tools and 20-ton electric travelling crane. The boiler shop is 80 feet by 120 feet; smithy, 40 feet by 60; foundry, 120 feet

by 180, with fireproof pattern vaults, 80x60 feet, and three stories high.

On entering these new works the company considered them large enough to meet all demands for at least 25 years, but an addition of 100 feet has since been added to both the foundry and boiler shop and an extension of 150 feet to the machine shop is now under consideration.

In addition to this remarkable progress works were established in St. Paul, Minn., in 1886, under the management of Fred and Frank Waterous, manufacturing stationary, portable and

terests in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Other branches are established at Vancouver, B.C., and Quebec, with foreign branches at Sydney, Australia, and Santiago, Chili.

During the 57 years of active life enjoyed by this company such an enormous amount of machinery has been manufactured and shipped to all parts of the Dominion that the name "Waterous" has become a household word. The faculty exercised by them in being foremost in producing and placing upon the market the newest ideas and most modern machines has, we have no



The Old Factory.

traction gasoline engines, and also the latest and most modern idea of fire protection appliances, "the Gasoline Fire Engine." The present officers of the company are C. H. Waterous, President and General Manager; D. J. Waterous, Vice-President; Fred T. Wilkes, Secretary-Treasurer.

In addition to the manufacture of saw mill machinery and all its appliances, this company manufacture threshing engines, pulp wood machinery, engines and boilers of all styles and sizes, brick machinery, fire engines and appliances.

A branch warehouse was opened in Winnipeg in 1882 and since 1886 has been under the management of Geo. W. Erb, who looks after the company's in-

doubt, been the means of making the company so well known and rewarded them with the success they have so well merited.

Messrs. H. W. White and W. L. Lawler, travellers for the Canadian Moline Plow Co., spent last week visiting the factory at Moline, Ill., and the Fish Bros.' wagon factory at Racine, Wisconsin.

The Deering Harvester Co., Chicago, have issued a neat little pamphlet entitled, "Paris and the World," being a record of the honors awarded the company at the Paris exposition and elsewhere.

H. W. Hutchison, of the Fairchild Co., has been visiting a number of the agents of the company recently, and from the best information he could gather, thinks the prospects for an excellent crop this season are very bright.

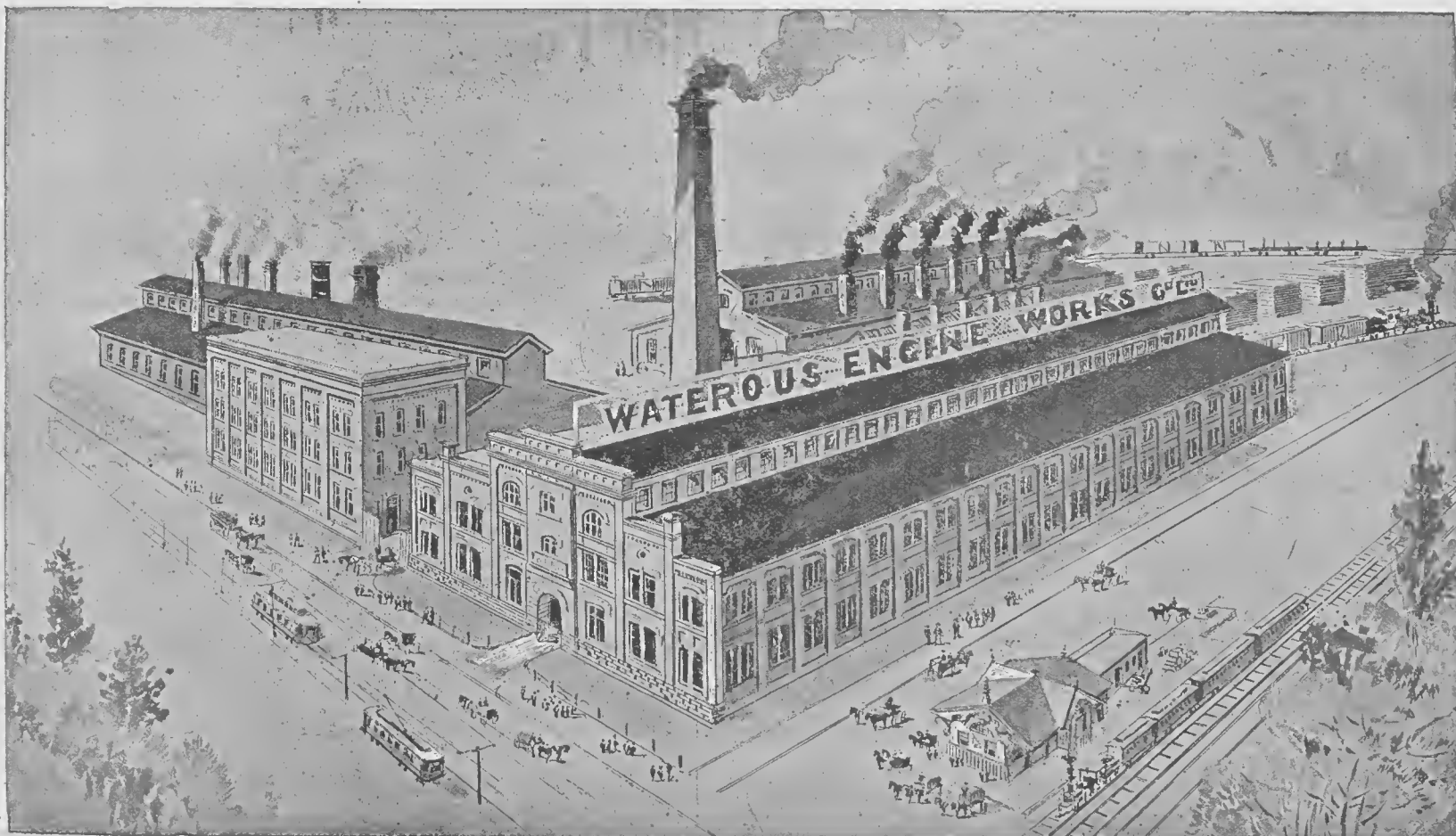
The Manitoba Union Mining Co., whose advt. appears in this issue, ask us to inform our readers that having had so many inquiries as to their cement, they have sent out an expert, who is now on the road, and will be pleased to show intending users the best methods of building walls, floors, etc.

C. E. Hinds, manager of the collection department of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., paid a visit to his company's Winnipeg branch last week. This is Mr. Hinds' first trip to Manitoba and he expressed himself as very pleased with the exceedingly bright prospects for this season.

W. Heath, Winnipeg, general agent of the Deering Harvester Co., Chicago, recently gave one of the managers of the company, Geo. F. Steele, a dinner at the Leland, before his departure on an inspection trip as far west as Regina. A goodly number of well-known implement men sat down with them at the festive board and all spent a right royal time with pleasant reminiscences.

The Frost & Wood Co., of Smith's Falls, Ont., and Winnipeg, has purchased the plant and buildings of the Coulthard-Scott Co., of Oshawa. This latter company are manufacturers of seeding and cultivating machinery and as the Frost & Wood Co. have so far confined their operations to harvesting machinery, this new addition will widen and complete the list of implements that this company are able to offer the public. They take possession June 1st. Arrangements are pending for taking in another smaller company.

The following paragraph appeared at the close of a short account which accompanied the illustration of the Gaar, Scott Co., in the April 20th issue:—"Regarding the statement above, 'largest plant of the kind in the world,' we make it advisedly, from the figures of a specially appointed auditing committee, who took inventory of all American plants less than two years ago."



The Present Works of the Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford, Ont.

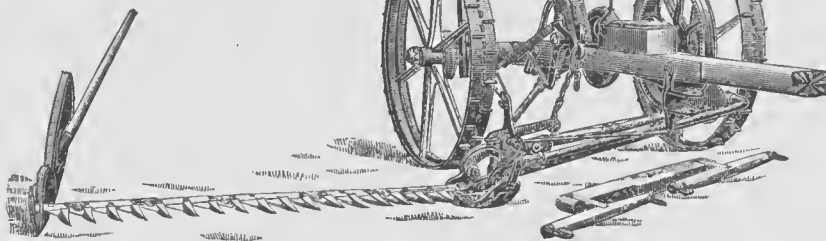
This statement was made from the best knowledge we had at the time. We have since learned, however, that though this special committee was appointed in 1898 by a proposed trust syndicate and did examine a number of plants, yet one, at least, was not inspected, and in view of this fact and that the detailed report of this auditing committee is claimed to be private matter, and therefore the proof of this claim is not accessible, we must in the meantime withdraw the above statement.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker, and son Charley, of Racine, Wisconsin, are guests at the Clarendon, Winnipeg. Mr. Baker is well-known in Western Canada on account of his intimate connection for the past 20 years with the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., and, as a trusted representative of that firm, has made many pilgrimages to this country as well as to England, France, and for the last two years has been a resident of Buenos Ayres, which is the distributing point for the Argentine trade. Mr. Baker informs us that his company enjoys a large and increasing business in the South American Republics and their branch house in Buenos Ayres is quite as replete as that of Winnipeg, with every accessory to delight the eye and supply the needs of the progressive thrashermen. It is expected that Mr. Baker and family will remain on Canadian soil for several months, and although full bred Americans, quite enjoy the protecting folds of the Union Jack.

Chicago has long been the leading metropolis of the west, and now the great inland city bids fair to become the London of America—the great entrepot of the world's commercial activities. On April 22nd the steamship "Northwestern," carrying a cargo of McCormick machines, cleared from the port of Chicago bound for Liverpool, England. This vessel is the first to go from the great manufacturing centre of the west direct to Europe. Following the steamer "Northwestern," the "Northman," also carrying a cargo of McCormick machines, cleared from the McCormick docks April 24th, bound for Hamburg, Germany. The cargoes of the two vessels comprised more than 144 carloads of McCormick machines, mostly self-binders and mowers. In making this initial shipment by an all-water route direct to Europe the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company has made Chicago a seaport and established a line of freighters that during six months of the year will ply regularly between the Lake City and European ports. Thus the great Mc-

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If Quality
Counts with You
We can Interest You!



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MOWER.

We manufacture
One Grade Only
and that
THE BEST

A postal will bring you an illustrated catalogue describing our entire line.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Is the Reward of . . .
MERIT!

For over 60 years we
have been selling

Farm Implements

To Canadian Farmers.

From a small beginning our Works have grown to be one of the largest in the Dominion.

SEE SAMPLES

Of our machines at your nearest agency, and get prices. It will pay you.

Cormick Company, the largest manufacturer of harvesting machinery, has set a new pace in the matter of harvesting machine shipments, the far reaching importance of which can only be known when the history of the twentieth century shall have been written.

When writing, mention this paper.

WOOL WANTED.

We are in the market for wool, scoured or unscoured.

Farmers will do well to forward samples and get our prices.

OUR SPECIALTY.

Custom work, and exchange from manufacturer to consumer direct.

MORDEN WOOLEN MILLS,
Morden, Man.

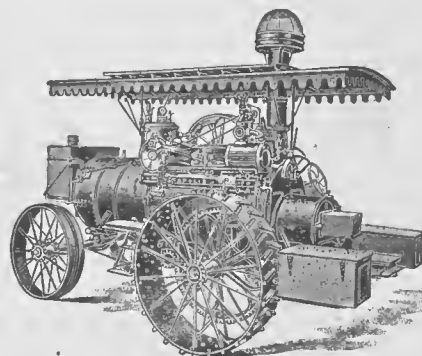
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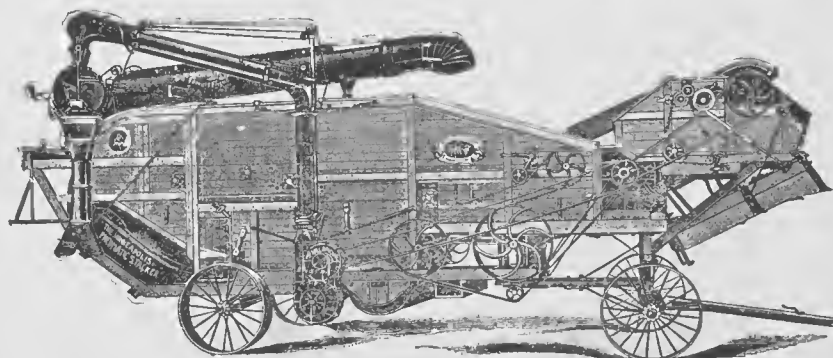
THE BEST THRESHING
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We build everything the Thresherman Needs.



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Where a full line of Machines and Repairs is on hand at all times.

HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY—
WEST MINNEAPOLIS, HOPKINS P.O., MINN., U.S.A.

CATALOGUE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

SNAPS! J. Longmore, Holland. Reliable Poultry Yards. Eggs at HALF PRICE on and after 1st June from my Winnipeg and Brandon prize-winning birds.

Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, White Cochins, Partridge Cochins, S. L. White Leghorns, S. C. Brown Leghorns, B. P. Rocks, B. Spanish, Black Langshans, Cornish Indian Game, Imperial Pekin Ducks \$1 per 11

P.S.—These birds are of the best breeding and away up in standard points. Eggs carefully packed to carry any distance and to hatch. Orders filled in rotation.

EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE A RECIPE.

How to mix poison so that gophers will eat it greedily at all times during the season. This is simple and sure. Send 25 cents, postal note or silver to the

Postmaster, **PERLEY P. O., Assa.**

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

Fish Bros. Wagon Co., Racine, Wis.
The Best Wagon,
Proven by Test.
Canadian Moline Plow Co., Agents, Winnipeg, Man.



Fish Bros. Wagon Co., Racine, Wis.

Casey, Ill., Aug. 10, 1898.

Gents—The above cut represents a 3 1/2 inch cast skein, 3 inch wide tire farm wagon, loaded with 100 bushels of rye from the farm of W. W. Miller. We handled your wagon for a number of years, when we concluded to try a cheaper wagon. We were not very long in finding out our mistake, and are again handling your wagon exclusively, as we consider them a perfect wagon and an easy running. Every wagon we sell brings us another customer. We have had two carloads of your wagons in the past year.

H. B. LEE & CO.



International Stock Food.

We have pleasure in giving the accompanying illustration of the premises occupied by the International Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn., in the manufacture of their well known stock food, poultry food, worm powder, colic cure, foot remedy, etc. A new factory has been erected, giving 15 floors, 22x100 ft. each, and six floors 25x60 each. This gives some idea of the amount of work that is done. In all something over 200 hands are employed. Of these, 63, assisted by 25 typewriters, are required to look after the office work alone. The business has grown very rapidly during the 12 years it has been running, but 1901 is showing a much greater increase than any previous year. This rapid increase in their business is naturally looked upon by the manufacturers as proof positive that the goods they manufacture possess superior merit, as stockmen would not use a preparation year after year unless it gave them paying results. Their goods have always been sold on a positive guarantee to refund any man his money if their preparations failed to give satisfaction. So confident are they that they have and can live up to their guarantee that they offer to pay \$1,000 in cash to any one proving that they ever refused to fulfil the printed guarantee that is on every label. We would call the attention of our readers to their advertisement in this issue, where they offer a valuable stock book free for answering three questions. Anyone can do this on a post card and secure this book. It is worth the trouble.

The Morden Woolen Mills, Morden, Man., are again prepared to handle all the wool farmers can send them. As the mill makes up all the wool it buys, it is able to pay the highest price going, because there are no middlemen's profits to come out. Farmers should send their wool direct to the mill.

The Western Canadian Hail Insurance Co., Wawanesa, are preparing for another season's business, and the prospects are bright for a substantial increase in the volume of their transactions this year. Having paid all losses

Farm For Sale or Rent.

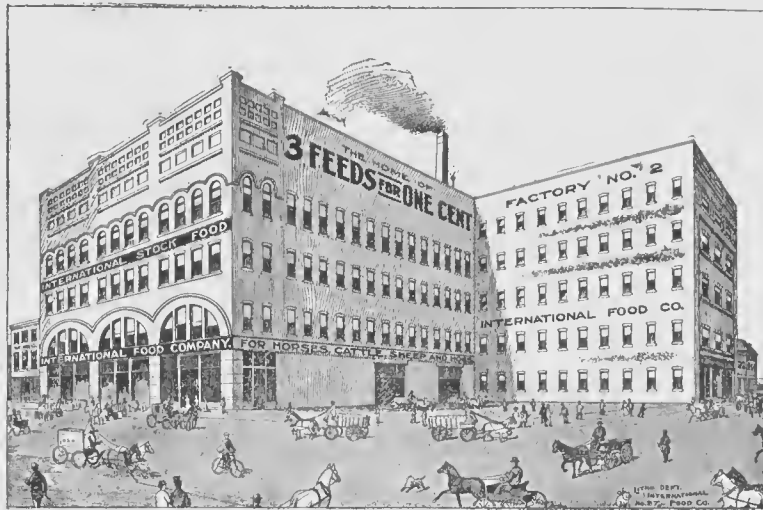
The east half of section 3, township 8, range 10w., composed of 320 acres. This first-class wheat farm is situated on the Winnipeg-Souris branch of the C.P.R., in one of the best grain districts in Manitoba, on the leading road one and a half miles from the thriving town of Treherne, where there are four grain elevators, station, five churches, six general stores, newspaper, three large blacksmith shops, three implement warehouses, and other lines in proportion, also a large intermediate school. This farm is known the province over as a wheat farm, having produced high yields of No. 1 hard wheat. On the premises is a comfortable log house 18x24 with three rooms downstairs and kitchen attached 16x18 and a good cellar underneath. A log granary 18x24 with upstairs, also addition 16x24; a second granary 17x18. Driving shed 16x14 all shingle roofed, and five log horse stables 16x20 each, also cattle stable. Hog pen and hen house on the premises. A grand well with first-class water and pump enclosed by log building 16x16, these buildings being only 20 rods from the Boyne River. There are about 255 acres under cultivation, balance comprises hay meadow, a large proportion of which can be broken for wheat. A good fence of three wires around the place. A fine garden of different kinds of raspberries, gooseberries, red, white and black currants. This farm is in a high state of cultivation, being free from noxious weeds and snout, never produced any frozen grain, and never had a crop failure. There is plenty of pasture and firewood in the vicinity. These are inducements every one should consider before purchasing. This is a desirable property and one of the best wheat farms in the Province. Any farmer wanting a first-class grain farm should not overlook this opportunity. If sold, possession given immediately after threshing. If rented, ploughing possession granted at the same time. For particulars and terms apply to the owner.

COL. WILLIAM McLEAN, Port Hope, Ont.
Or apply on the premises to
A. J. COTTON, Treherne, Man.

in full last year, they are gaining the confidence of the public that they mean to do just what they say. The desire for satisfactory hail insurance is strong throughout the country and once it is known that this company can be relied upon, as they can, we feel sure they will meet with a large measure of support. If you haven't seen their literature, you should drop a card to Joseph Connell, Manager, Wawanesa, Man.

The value of the farm separator in this new western country can hardly be over-estimated. It has long passed the experimental stage. The evidence of our experimental stations and the testimony of all who have made a careful, intelligent comparison between the gravity system and the modern cream separator is practically a unit in favor of the latter for the private dairyman. For the creamery, on the cream gathering plan, it has proved just the thing. There are quite a number of cream separators on the market now, but we believe one of the first to be made in Canada is the National, manufactured by the Raymond Mfg. Co., Guelph, Ont. J. A. Merrick, Winnipeg, is the western agent.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the removal on May 1st of the Pasteur Vaccine Co. to the "Pasteur Building," 158-160 E. Huron St., Chicago. The successful career of this



concern is well-known to every stock raiser in the United States and Canada who has had any experience with black-leg, as the stock raisers are indebted to the Pasteur Vaccine Co. for Black-leg Vaccine. This removal became necessary on account of the growth and extension of business. The "Pasteur Building" is an elegant four-story building. The Pasteur Vaccine Co. now furnishes quite a number of reliable veterinary remedies, and has issued some instructive and interesting new literature in regard to the diseases of live stock and their treatment, which will be gladly mailed free on request.

Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, New York Life Building, Montreal, P.Q., and Atlantic Building, Washington, D.C., furnish the following list of patents recently granted to their clients by the Canadian Government, which should prove interesting to farmers:—No. 70,520, Charles Desjardins, St. Pierre, Man., grain drill; No. 70,543, Alcide Latendresse, Ste. Beatrix of Joliette, P.Q., stump puller; No. 70,618, John Coxworth, Deloraine, Man., pneumatic straw stacker; No. 70,669, Dosinthee Arbique, St. Placide d'Argenteuil, P.Q., potato harvester; No. 70,891, Louis Paul Morin, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., hen's nest; No. 70,904, Philisa Boire, Montreal, P.Q., means for locking whips in whip sockets; No. 71,317, Messrs. Dahl and Linner, Elkhorn, Man., spring draft tug for harness. The Inventor's Help, a 148-page book, containing practical information for inventors, the cost of patents in the most important countries of the world, will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents.



Summer Fairs.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Edmonton | July 1 to 3 |
| Calgary | July 10 to 13 |
| Yorkton | July 15 |
| Shoal Lake | July 17 to 18 |
| Wawanesa | July 18 |
| Carberry | July 18 & 19 |
| Carman | July 18 & 19 |
| Portage la Prairie | July 23 to 25 |
| Brandon | July 23 to 26 |
| Winnipeg | July 29 to Aug. 2 |
| Neepawa | Aug. 6 to 7 |
| Qu'Appelle | Aug. 6 to 7 |
| Lacombe | Aug. 9 |
| Regina | Aug. 13 & 14 |
| Toronto, Ont. | Aug. 26 to Sept. 7 |
| London, Ont. | Sept. 5 to Sept. 14 |
| Ottawa, Ont. | Sept. 13 to Sept. 21 |

Grasshoppers Again.

Some fear has been expressed that the recent hot weather would be influential in bringing on the grasshopper pest that did so much harm last sea-

son in certain districts. Owing to information reaching the city that the "hoppers" were putting in an appearance again, Hugh McKellar, chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture, and F. T. Griffin, C. P. R. Land Commissioner, visited the districts where they were reported to be. They found a few of the "hoppers" showing themselves, being only about one-third of an inch long and only able to jump a few inches. Close examination in last year's stubble has to be made to find them. They are so small and so few of them as yet that no alarm need be felt.

It was found that everywhere farmers understood the pest as the result of last year's experience and education. Several farmers were plowing down their stubble land as rapidly as they could, so as to bury the young "hoppers," should there be any before they hatched out. There is one thing, however, in favor of the crop this spring, that is the amount of vegetation that covers the stubble fields. This will furnish those "hoppers" that do put in an appearance an abundance of food, and as they will be found only on last year's stubble land, they will not be likely to move on to the wheat land until the food at hand is exhausted. It is too early as yet to tell what the "hoppers" are going to do or whether there will be many of them or not. Another visit will be made in a few weeks, when more definite information can be gathered. Meantime all stubble land where eggs were likely laid last season should be turned under as rapidly as possible.

When writing, mention this paper.

Weather Forecast for 1901.

Great advance has been made in recent years in the accuracy with which weather forecasts are made by the meteorological office, but recent research seems to show that an important advance is likely to be made which may increase the powers of forecasting the weather. Observers in various parts of the world are studying an interesting problem—the relation which the phenomena known as sun-spots bears to the annual rainfall. The drouths of India have interested Sir Norman Lockyer, of South Kensington, England, and from investigations he has conducted relative to their connection with sun-spots he has found a marked coincidence between certain recurring conditions with regard to the sun-spots and the amount of annual rainfall, and by further investigation he hopes to be able to predict the years of unusually large rainfall, and, in consequence, the years of famine.

R. F. Stupart, of the Toronto Observatory, has examined the records of rainfall in Ontario for the last 70 years and declares that the rainfall is heaviest just after the periods of minimum sun-spots, and also about three years following the periods of maximum sun-spots. The rainfall is light when the sun-spots are at their maximum. The periods since 1830 are as follows:—

- First minimum sun-spot period, 1834—Maximum rainfall, 1836.
- Second minimum sun-spot period, 1844—Maximum rainfall, 1844-45.
- Third minimum sun-spot period, 1856—Maximum rainfall, 1858.
- Fourth minimum sun-spot period, 1867—Maximum rainfall, 1868-69.
- Fifth minimum sun-spot period, 1878—Maximum rainfall, 1878.
- Sixth minimum sun-spot period, 1889—Maximum rainfall, 1890-91.

The years of maximum sun-spots have been:—1837, 1847, 1860, 1871, 1884 and 1894. During these years the rainfall has been considerably below the average. His investigations show that at no time has there been a heavy rainfall at the time of or until within two years after a maximum sun-spot period. The present is a time of minimum sun-spots and Mr. Stupart accordingly ventures to forecast a period of heavy precipitation in Ontario. We wonder what it will be for our prairies.

The First Plowing Match of the Season.

The directors of the Bird's Hill Farmers' Institute have arranged to hold a plowing match on the farm of Sam Mathieson, about two miles southeast of Bird's Hill station. It will take place on June 4th, the prizes offered are liberal and there will be a class open to all comers. This is a new departure for the east side of the Red River and we trust it will prove a success.

Manitoba Institutes.

Arrangements are being made for the regular June institute meetings which will likely be held this year during the last half of the month. We hope to give full particulars in next issue. A few meetings will be held earlier in the month. Manitou is one of these. The meeting there will be on the 1st of June and will be addressed by the Dairy Superintendent, C. A. Murray, and the Provincial Weed Inspector, R. G. O'Malley.

A meeting has been called for June 12th to organize a new agricultural society at Headingly. It is likely speakers will attend from Winnipeg.

One of the recent arrivals at Innisfail, Alta., is a Welshman named Hughes from Patagonia. A considerable number of Welshmen were induced, several years ago to emigrate to that end of this hemisphere, but have not found the conditions at all satisfactory. It is only the want of means that prevents many more of them from leaving.



Tree Planting Agreement.

The following is the tree planting agreement to be subscribed to by the owners of lands and the Department of the Interior:

The Department of the Interior of Canada and A. B., of, mutually agree as follows:

1. The Department of the Interior, in order to disseminate a knowledge of improved ways of planting and developing forest plantations, woodlots, shelter belts and windbreaks, shall, after personal study on the ground by its agents, prepare a plan for planting and caring for a forest plantation, woodlot, shelter belt, or windbreak, on acres of land of the said A. B., situated and described as follows:

2. The said plan shall be prepared for the purpose of promoting and increasing the present value and usefulness of said land to its owner and to develop and perpetuate a plantation of forest trees upon it.

3. Upon the completion of the said plan and its acceptance by the said A. B.,, the Department of the Interior shall supervise the execution thereof so far as may be necessary.

4. The Department of the Interior will as far as the means at its disposal permit, furnish seed and plant material for the purpose of planting the said forest plantation, woodlot, shelter belt, or windbreak, but the preparation of the soil and the planting and care of the above named forest, plantation, woodlot, shelter belt, or windbreak shall be attended to by the said A. B.

5. The Department of the Interior shall render all services under this agreement wholly without charge to the said A. B.

6. The Department of the Interior shall have the right to take from the said plantation, woodlot, shelter belt, or windbreak, for use on other land, any of the young trees removed in the necessary thinning of the said plantation, woodlot, shelter belt, or windbreak, which are not required on the above named lot. The Department of the Interior shall also have the right to take seed from the said plantation, woodlot, shelter belt, or windbreak.

7. The Department of the Interior shall have the right to publish and distribute the said plan and its results for the information of farmers and others whom it may concern.

(Signed)..... Owner.

(Signed)..... Superintendent of Forestry.

Post Office Date

The working plan, above mentioned, being completed, is now accepted, and will be carried out under the conditions of the above agreement.

(Signed)..... Owner.

Instructions re Insectivorous Birds.

The resolution of the Horticultural Society asking that the Act relating to Insectivorous Birds be made a specific object of instruction in the schools has been acted upon by the Provincial Advisory Board of Education and the following recommendation adopted: That for the purpose of assisting in the efforts to instruct the community as to the protection afforded by law to insectivorous birds, it be a regulation of this board that the Act relating to the same be read and explained in the schools of the province at the beginning of May each year.

This is a move in the right direction.

William Silvering's Surrender.

This is the title of a story whose motive is to encourage the work of tree planting in Manitoba. William Silvering himself is a pioneer of Southern Manitoba, whose principle interest in trees for the best part of his previous life was to get them cut down and burned so he could clear his farm in Norfolk County, Ontario. He tried a lot of trees after he came west, but they obstinately persisted in dying, or, at least, the majority of them did, and what did survive were objects of pity and not ornaments to his farm. His individual experience led him to form a rather contemptuous opinion of the schemes of the "arboriculturists," but the joint efforts of his progressive neighbors, reeve Livingstone and parson Brown, are eventually successful in achieving his conversion to more enlightened and progressive views. A good deal of evidence in favor of tree planting and many valuable hints as to the best way to set about the work are brought out in the course of the discussion and the story is being freely circulated by the Educational Department of the Provincial Government. It contains several pictorial illustrations in the shape of woodland views from different points in the west, and the present issue of 20,000 copies should give considerable help to the work of progressive arboriculture.

Remarkable Success

Of a New Catarrh Cure.

A large and constantly increasing majority of the American people are catarrh sufferers. This is not entirely the result of our changeable climate, but because modern investigation has clearly proven that many diseases, known by other names, are really catarrh. Formerly the name catarrh was applied almost exclusively to the common nasal catarrh, but the throat, stomach, liver bladder, kidneys and intestines are subject to catarrhal diseases as well as the nasal passages.

In fact, wherever there is a mucous membrane there is a feeding ground for catarrh.

The usual remedies, inhalers, sprays, douches or powders, have been practically failures, as far as anything more than temporary relief was concerned, because they simply dry up the mucous secretions, without having the remotest effect upon the blood and liver, which are the real sources of catarrhal diseases.

It has been known for some years that the radical cure of catarrh could never come from local applications, but from an internal remedy, acting on the blood and expelling the catarrhal poison from the system.

A new internal preparation which has been on the market only a short time, has met with remarkable success as a genuine, radical cure for catarrh.

It may be found in any drug store, sold under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, large pleasant tasting lozenges, composed principally of antiseptic ingredients, Eucalyptol, Guaiacol, Sanguinaria, Hydrastin and similar catarrh specifics.

Dr. Ainslee in speaking of the new catarrh cure says: "I have tried the new catarrh remedy, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, upon thirty or forty patients with remarkably satisfactory results. They clear the head and throat more effectually and lastingly than any douche or inhaler that I have ever seen, and although they are what is called a patent medicine and sold by druggists, I do not hesitate to recommend them as I know them to be free from cocaine and opiates, and that even a child may use them with entire safety."

Any sufferer from nasal catarrh, throat or bronchial trouble, catarrh of the stomach, liver or bladder, will find Stuart's Catarrh Tablets remarkably effective, pleasant and convenient, and your druggist will tell you they are absolutely free from any injurious drug.



Paint with-
out Oil
or Brush.

Paint your buildings
at one-tenth the former
cost.

The Spramotor
Cold Water Paint
requires only the addition
of cold water to make a
fluid paint. It is put on
your buildings by the
"Spramotor" with paint-
ing attachments. Will
paint house or barn,
shingles and all, white-
wash or tint the interior.
Color will not rub off.

Tell us what you want
to paint and let us quote
you.

The SPRAMOTOR CO.
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Manufacturers of
Spramotor
Spraying and
painting machines,
Cold water paint,
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Cannot Tear Because of Wire Edge



It will wear
longer than
any other
make.
Costs less
and is ab-
solutely

wind and water proof.

Medal Brand Wire Edge Roofing

Easily applied. Anyone can do it
who can use a hammer. It is money
saved to use it.

Send for Free Illustrated Booklet,
and prices to

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Wholesale Agent.

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Agents to represent us in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, for the sale of hardy lines of Seedlings, Ornamental Stock, Standard Fruit Stock, Small Fruits and Seed Potatoes. We grow hardy lines of stock especially adapted to Manitoba and the N.W.T. Terms liberal, Special terms to those who can only devote part of the time to the work. Apply NOW to

PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY,

Toronto, Ont.

N.B. Catalogue on application. Direct quotations on stock if required. P. N. Co.

F. A. Conner, Portage la Prairie, May 15, 1901:—"I think The Nor-West Farmer should be in every home in the country. I believe each publication is more interesting than the last in valuable information."

'LAP-SEAL' IMPROVED

ASBESTOS ROOFING

is Reliable, Durable
and Economical.

"LAP-SEAL" IMPROVED ASBESTOS
ROOFING, price per square, com-
plete \$4.50

With each square of roofing we furnish 1 1/2
gals. of "Lap-Seal" Roof Coating and 1 lb. of
nails.

"GIANT" ASBESTOS ROOFING, 3-
ply, price per square, complete . . . \$3.50

We furnish with this roofing the same Red
Asbestos Coating as with our "Lap-Seal"
roofing which adds greatly to its wearing
qualities. It is put up in rolls of 18 square
feet, 32 inches wide, enough to cover one
square 10 x 10 feet. Each square includes 1
lb. of nails and 1 1/2 lbs. tin caps.

"BLACK JACK" ROOFING, 3-ply, . . . \$3.00

We furnish with it 2 gallons per square of
our Asbestos Roof Coating (black) 1 lb. of
nails and 1 1/2 lbs. of tin caps.

Liberal Discounts to large buyers.

ROBT. BLACK, 131 Bannatyne St.
WINNIPEG.

EUREKA FLY KILLER!

SURE DEATH to Texas horn flies, lice on
stock and lice on poultry.
Protect your stock from flies by using Eureka
and extra flow of milk will pay for your small
outlay many times over.

We refer you to

Exp. Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

Exp. Farm, Orono, Maine, U.S.A.

Dairy Supt., Dept. Agr., Fredericton, N.B.

Supt. Government Farm, Truro, N.S., says he
has used all known fly killers, and Eureka is
superior to them all.

We sell Eureka to responsible parties, so they
can make money handling it.

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PRICES, TERMS, CIRCULARS.

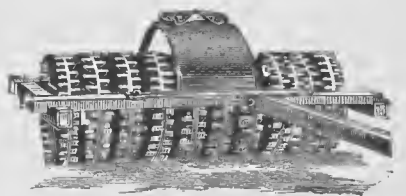
Send references if you want to go into the
business and make a big thing.

THE J. H. AMES CO.

Bowdoinham - Maine, U.S.A.

Here is the Implement that You Want for your Light Soil.

Is used by Progressive Farmers everywhere.



THE McCORMICK SOIL PULVERIZER AND COMPRESS FIELD ROLLER.

It crushes and grinds all clods, packs the soil
without making a smooth, hard surface, hence
it is not blown away with wind, or washed off
with rain; no parts to wear or get out of repair.

For particulars, address

The H.P. DEUSCHER CO., Hamilton, Ohio.

—or—

The Farmers' Trading Co. Ltd.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

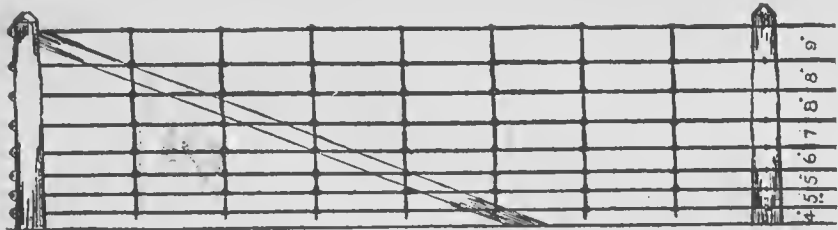
Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

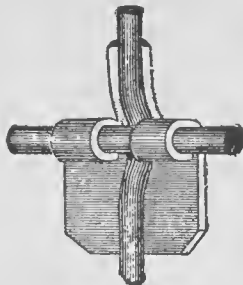
We handle the widely known McCORMICK ROL-
LER, The 'Rock Island' Plows, Disc Harrows,
Potato Diggers, etc. Also Wagons, Feed Cutters,
Grain Crushers,
Watson's Pneumatic Feed Elevator saves time
and labor, and thus saves money.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

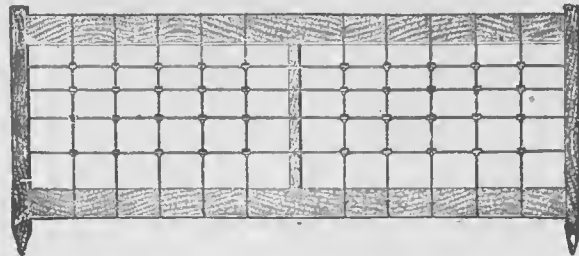
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THE FENCE.



THE CLIP.



ONE OF THE GATES.

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120 King Street. P.O. Box 507.
Manufacturers of FARM & ORNAMENTAL FENCES and GATES

Winnipeg.

How Arbor Day was Observed.

As a general thing Arbor Day was well observed throughout the province—better, we believe, than in any past year—and a great many trees were planted. In this respect there is a great change taking place, and everywhere there is a greater desire to have trees growing around the farm home than has ever been manifested before. In some of the towns a tree planting society has been formed, with the idea in view of beautifying the streets of the town. But from the way some of this work is carried out, we feel sure many of the trees will die. One example of what was done in a leading town where about 600 trees were planted, will suffice to show how unsatisfactory and discouraging this work of tree planting is likely to prove where fundamental mistakes are made either through ignorance or carelessness. The loss of trees is often heavy enough when planted with every care, without inviting failure.

In the town referred to the holes were dug and the trees laid out like so many posts without any regard to the adaptability of the roots of the tree to the size of the hole. We understand the trees were allowed to lie in the sun and wind for hours, thus running the risk of having the little fibres of the roots thoroughly dried out and the best possible foundation laid for failure. Then the planting was machine work. The tree beside each hole was planted in that hole without any regard to its depth or width. If the hole was too narrow the roots were doubled up until they would go in, and if too shallow the earth was mounded up. Trees so mounded up, or, in other words, planted too shallow, have not one chance in ten that those have which are properly planted. In the first place, they are more easily blown over, and in the second place they do not get nearly as much moisture from every rain fall as those planted deeper and around which there is a slight hollow to catch water.

In many cases the tops were not cut back. There is a close relation between the top and the root of a tree, they balance each other; there is no more top than the roots can gather food to support. In taking up a tree a large number of the roots are destroyed, consequently the top must be cut back freely or it will make too great a demand upon the amount of food the roots can collect and the tree be likely to die.

In many cases the tops were not cut brought in for sale on a wagon rack, with the roots to the outside like so many sheaves. This man was ignorant of the fact that the sap of the spruce is of a resinous nature and that when the roots become dried the resinous matter hardens and is not dissolved again when the trees are placed in moist earth. Exposure to sun and wind, such as this man gave his trees, means sure death, and all who bought his trees threw away their money and labor,

just as surely as if they had thrown them in the ditch, for the trees were as good as dead before ever they planted them. When it was pointed out to him that his trees were no good he was astonished, and said he did not know that it made any difference. We want more carefulness in tree planting if the best results are to be obtained and people not disheartened.

Improving Timber Limits.

The Forestry Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is making out a working plan for the conservation of timber on a tract of 300,000 acres in Maine for a paper manufacturing concern. This is a part of the policy of the Forestry Division in its efforts towards the conservation of the forest areas of the U. S. so as to secure a perpetual crop of timber. The private concern pays all the expense of the work except the salary of the Government expert. It would be a good thing if some such scheme could be started in Canada. We believe the owners of large timber limits would be only too glad to assist in work of this kind whereby the value of their limits could be enhanced for future years. There are thousands of acres of timber land stripped every year which if handled in a proper way would give another cutting in a few years, but handled as they are now the result is destruction. We have large areas of forest, but the demands now made for pulp wood and lumber is rapidly diminishing the area, while little, if any, provision is made for reforestation after the destroying axe has passed through.

There is a great big field for good work before the new Forestry Department at Ottawa. A beginning has been made in preserving the timber at the source of some of the rivers in the west, and in tree planting, but there is a great work to be done along educational lines all over the country, the areas of lands that have been burnt, or stripped of timber by the ruthless lumberman and left a barren waste should be replanted, and strict laws made governing the cutting of standing timber.

Neepawa celebrated Arbor Day by planting about 600 shade trees.

Now cover the ice well and ventilate over it.

For a solid garden walk try one part of cement and two of coal ashes. Salt in place of the cement also makes a good walk.

John S. Harris, one of the most notable horticulturists of the State of Minnesota, died recently at the age of 75. He was a successful grower of all kinds of garden produce and practically the founder of the State Horticultural Society. Next to Peter Gideon, who predeceased him, he was the most advanced grower of apples, a fruit that has made an astounding change in the fruit prospects of Minnesota within the last few years. He began at the bottom, with a limited education, but made up in enthusiasm and kindly commonsense for his early disadvantages. It is proposed to erect a monument to his honor, and his half century of quiet usefulness fully warrants the proposal. "He hath deserved well of the republic."

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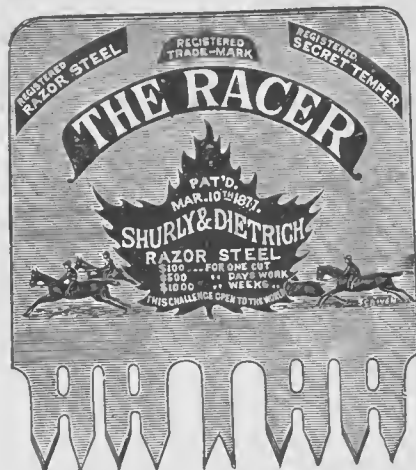
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This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saw now made—perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple-Leaf, Razor-Steel, Secret-Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like the best.

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HAMIOTA, MAN.

Planting Spruce Trees.

Arbor day is past, and it would be a big mistake to try to plant any deciduous tree after its leaves are out. But with proper care spruces can be transplanted for weeks yet quite as successfully as earlier in the season. At no time of the year should evergreens of the fir tribe have their roots exposed while being transplanted. The only safe way to handle them is to dig round the tree so as to have the whole mass of root fibres and the sod they grow in, in one solid piece. Set the tree on end in the wagon on a thick layer of wet straw and have the hole it is to grow in made deep enough to hold several inches of good garden mould under the roots. Then set in your tree three or four inches deeper than it stood in the place it came from. The hole may be well soaked in water, either before or after planting, and an inch or two of mould put in to cover the original sod.

Every kind of tree should stand lower than the surrounding surface, so that whether watered by hand or by rainfall the moisture may stay in and not run off. A full pail at a time is better than four half ones at different times, and too frequent watering does more harm than good. When the tree is put in the hole it should be well tramped into its bed. Trees from a thicket are tender and quite unfit for exposure. Always select plants from fairly open ground, but at the same time well grown and not stubby. Try a few on this plan and see how it works.

Where large sized trees have been cut out and it has been necessary to cut off very large limbs, it is a good idea to cover the stump with paint. It tends to preserve the wood and keeps the stump from drying out.

A. P. Stevenson, who has been visiting those who have made application for trees this year, reports that so far about 18 farmers have their land in shape for trees and will get them this spring. In a few cases the ground was not in shape for planting and trees were refused. In others the land was full of couch grass, one of the worse weeds in a tree plot.

The Horticultural building at the Pan-American is one of the handsomest on the grounds and claimed to be the handsomest temporary structure ever built for the purpose. The whole grounds will be one horticultural display. One hundred and fifty thousand bulbs were planted last fall, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, narcissuses, jonquils, Spanish iris, etc. These will be at their brightest and best in May, and from this time on this flower section will constantly change, being arranged to present a succession of flowers month after month during the whole season. Provision has been made for relays of fruit to replace those that decay and thus the fruit exhibit will be always at its best.

To Keep Out Flowers.

It is sure death to cut flowers to place them in a draught or where the sunshine will strike them. In keeping cut flowers, the method that will apply to one sort would be a complete failure in the case of another. Always cut the ends of the stems before placing the flowers in water, snipping them off at right angles to the stalk. Strip the leaves from the part of the stem that will be under water. In the case of roses the water should be very cold, often, indeed, ice-water will revive drooping and faded roses. The ends of the stems should not rest on the bottom of the vase. With many kinds of flowers it is better to take the chill from the water until the stems have filled, afterward placing vase and all in a cold place for a time. Mignonette, which usually droops when first placed in a heated room, should be left in the ice chest in water until it hardens. The best ways for keeping flowers may be learned by a little observation at the florists. Violets, for instance, you will notice, are carefully wrapped in tissue paper and kept with the stems in water in the ice chest. Moistened newspaper is as good as the tissue paper for covering them. In this way they may be made to last for some time.

A Forestry Tent for Western Shows.

The Farmer would suggest to E. Stewart, chief inspector of timber and forestry for the Dominion, the advisability of having a stand on the Winnipeg and Brandon fair grounds similar to the weed tent at which information could be obtained about the new scheme of three planting and for distribution of literature. It would also be a good idea to have large charts showing the proper way to plant trees and by way of contrast others showing improper methods. The value of the tent could be further extended by showing samples of the wood of trees grown in Manitoba, and especially samples from plantations, along with a statement as to how many years the sample was in attaining its present size. Properly conducted, such a tent, or bureau of information, could be made of great use.

Binding Twine for Farmers.

A circular has been sent out from the Dominion Government factory at Kingston, Ont., offering to book orders for prison made twine in lots to suit farmers at 10 cents per lb. for pure manila, 650 ft. to the pound, inferior grades 8c. to 8½c. Clubs of farmers can be formed so as to secure transportation at lowest rates, and for all orders now sent invoices will be made out and forwarded to the buyers, payment to be sent later on, along with the order for shipment. The prices quoted just cover the net cost of production and it is rather unlikely that any lower offer can be made by any one else later in the season. All letters and correspondence on this subject must be sent to J. M. Platt, warden of the Penitentiary, Kingston, Ontario.

The best time to pull next year's crop of weeds is this year.

The Western Horticultural Society has now reached a membership of 60, of whom fully a third live outside Winnipeg. In the distribution of plants and seeds to members 36 dozen raspberries and three dozen lilacs have been taken by members. It should be known that 50 cents worth of plants or seeds will be given as a special premium to every member who pays his subscription to the secretary, Melvin Bartlett, of the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

Interesting Cases.

Judge Lock held court at Manitou on Feb. 11th, at which two cases of interest to farmers were brought forward. The first was for damage to hay and oats by trespassing cattle and the claim was \$30. The evidence proved that the defendant had acknowledged that his cattle had destroyed a certain amount of plaintiff's property, and that while a peaceful settlement was pending, the plaintiff, without notifying defendant, allowed the case to go to court. His Honor, in summing up the case, said that it was decidedly unneighborly for plaintiff to bring a case against defendant without first notifying him of the act. He always advised a settlement of such cases out of court. Under the circumstances he would give judgment in favor of the plaintiff for \$16.10, the amount of the damages, while plaintiff would have to pay the costs of the case. Assuming that the report furnished by the Western Canadian is substantially correct, the decision of Judge Locke was much to be admired. Neighbors' quarrels might, in nine cases out of ten, be easily settled at trifling expense, provided the parties did not lose their temper and by consequence lose their heads.

In several parts of Scotland, up till a not very remote date, two men known as "burley men" were annually elected for the express purpose of settling disputes of this character, which was usually done at short notice. We want something of the same kind here, or at least a willingness to settle such disputes in the same spirit.

The second case was a claim for loss due to bad threshing. Plaintiff had a crop nearly 120 acres, mostly oats, threshed by defendant. Some days after, according to his witnesses, it was noticed that a lot of the grain was scattered through the straw and another thresher was called in to go over it again, who after a day's threshing showed about 80 bushels of oats as the result. A break down in the machine stopped this second threshing. It was brought out that the second threshing was done on the side of the stack next to where the first machine had stood, that the grain was rather raw when threshed, and therefore specially difficult to separate from the straw, a common trouble last fall, and also that the grain recovered by the second threshing was apparently very light. Several experienced threshers testified to the difficulty of making clean work of last year's poorly dried crop, and also that the straw having got time to dry before the second threshing could be much better cleaned than at the first performance. Judge Locke decided to have a further examination of the straw on the farm and reserved judgment till this could be done.

After examining samples of the straw and flax run through the separator of defendant the Judge has since given a final decision that will be a pretty severe one on the defendant. In a lengthy written judgment he points out that after all due allowance has been made for the dampness of the season, he finds a sufficient proof of overhaste and careless work, assessing the damage at \$125, with costs, which includes a counsel fee of \$40. There were in all 28 witnesses examined, and the bill must be a very heavy one. Had this case also been submitted to friendly arbitration the expense would have been only about one-third of the bill now piled up. We learn that this decision has been reversed by the full court at Winnipeg.

A Dakota farmer says that a better medicine for early gophers than strychnine is to get a few barrels of water on a stone boat and go round the gopher holes on the plowed land, pouring in a few pails of water to bring them to the surface. A bit of fork shaft about two feet long is enough, with one rap on the head of the gopher, to put him out of harm's way and save a half bushel of wheat. One female gopher killed now is worth half a dozen later on in summer.

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Interesting Information about the New Treatment for this Disease.

Those who suffer from cancer, tumor, or any malignant growth anywhere on the body, should read the new book on the subject, entitled, "Cancer, its Cause and Cure." It sets forth the latest scientific aspect of the question and describes the new constitutional method of treatment in plain, simple, straight forward language, free from technicalities, so that those not versed in medical subjects can clearly understand it. Messrs. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont., on receipt of 2 stamps, will be pleased to send this book in plain, sealed wrapper to any address.

The Place of the Farmer in the Nation.

There is hardly any man on this continent with a clearer insight than President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad, and no matter where he turns his eye, he never fails to see things in their right relation. At a business meeting with the Chicago bankers he is reported to have said:—

"There has never been a time, and I hope there never will be a time, when the farming interests, the people who cultivate the land and live on it—are not the best half of the population. They are the foundation and the backbone of the prosperity of the country. Half or more than half of the wealth, more than half of the intelligence and certainly half of the population and patriotism is by the farm fireside. It always has been. Now what can we as a nation address our efforts or energies toward better than to help that half, that one interest that constitutes at least as good a half—and I always feel the best half? No tariff, no legislation is going to help. Everything that we tax makes it a little harder for them. What they need is fair play, better markets for their produce and cheap and reliable means of transportation to those markets. That is the only wise way to promote agricultural prosperity."

The barb should have the flower stalks broken out.

Try a few Virginia creepers over unsightly fences and walls.

Persistent cutting off of the crowns of docks will kill them.

BOXES

To run machinery cool and easy, with less power and less oil. That will wear four times longer than Babbitt Metal. Any man can put in boxes at home by a wood fire, and old machines made good as new by using

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Edward Dunellen, Wilkes-barre, Pa.: "For seven years I was scarcely ever free from the terrible torture of itching piles. I tried all sorts of remedies. Was told a surgical operation might save. One 50 cent box of Pyramid Pile Cure entirely cured me." All druggists sell it. Free book by mail on Piles, causes and cure. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.



The "Bulge" in Wheat.

A Manitoba Romance by Guelph Owen,
Neepawa, Man.

CHAPTER III.

Bond found Susan sitting on the verandah with her work in the cool shade which it afforded while awaiting the return of Frank. After a stereotyped salutation, Bond sat down in answer to her invitation to "take a seat." Susan secretly detested him, but why not be sociable to so gallant a cavalier? Besides, he was in a very amiable mood this afternoon.

"You have heard, I suppose, of the drop in wheat prices?"

"No—has it—is it true, Mr. Bond?"

"True as I am here. Wheat took a big slump to-day. Pity some of the people around here. Old Murray and—ah!—excuse me—Mr. Welland will be the heaviest losers."

Poor Susan's heart sank. Her warning to Jack, then, had been too late. Oh, how she hated herself for persuading him to hold!

"You understand," continued Bond, noticing with selfish satisfaction how his words wounded her. "Welland is wholly to blame, and deserves no sympathy. He went headlong into extravagance, bought another half-section of land, built that fine house over there, and—well, he tried to fly too high, that's all, and got his wings clipped. With Old Murray it's different. He's up in years and has a large family, but he'll pull through. Welland's went too fast and will go to the wall unless his father helps him out; and I guess, if the truth was known, he won't be able to aid him much."

Susan was in agony. What a mistake she had made when she had quarrelled with John Welland. She knew only too well why that "fine house" had been erected. Ah, yes; in the autumn she was to have been mistress of it, and the wife of John Welland. How she scorned Bond now! Why had she allowed herself for one moment to speak to him? How she wished she could see Jack—to help him bear his loss. What did she care for the mere loss of dollars and cents, if she only had the wealth of John Welland's love. Thus, even though she despised Bond, she was compelled even yet to ask him one more question.

"How did Mr. Welland bear his loss?"

"Bear it? He didn't seem to notice it. You see, it's this way. He's courtin' Nell Faraday now. They're pretty thick, too. I saw them out driving to-day in Old Faraday's carriage. Welland hopes to get the girl and the old chappie's dough, too, doncherknow. Oh, hello, Frank! When are you going duck-shooting with me? Some bloom-in' fine flocks over on the school section. Little young yet, but there's lots of snipe around the ponds."

"And this is a 'bloomin' fine' busy time to get away," Frank answered, as he handed a folded bit of paper to his sister. "I intend going Monday, though, if I can get a holiday."

Susan opened the note and read its contents, while Frank and Bond were discussing some news of "elevator tapping" in Hilton.

"I tell you it's all tommy-rot to say that any man would deliberately drive up to an elevator and bore a hole through the wall to fill his wagon, and then go away without being seen by some one, even at night. And then,

especially before he could have made enough trips to steal 2,000 bushels."

"I don't know. Some people have cheek enough for anything," said Frank over his shoulder, as he walked toward the summer house.

This is what Susan read in the note from Welland:—

Miss Melton—Thank you very much for your advice, although too late. I require no sympathy. A certain "gentleman" friend of yours may need your utmost compassion before very long if current rumors may be depended upon.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN WELLAND.

This, then was how she was rewarded for her pains in attending to John Welland's welfare. The cold tone of the note chilled her. Her cheeks flushed and then slowly paled. Had he forgotten her altogether? How much she would still have loved him if she had not received that note. It plainly corroborated the statement of Bond regarding Welland's attraction somewhere else. true, at least, he did not offer any movement toward a reconciliation.

"I hope you haven't received any bad news, Miss Melton," Bond murmured, after Susan's momentary silence. He drew nearer to her and took one of her hands.

"Oh, Susan!" he began, as she gradually withdrew from him, "hear me. I love you, and have come here to-day to ask you to be my wife. One word of hope from you will be all that I ask I have loved you since I knew you; but I thought there was some one else first. Now I ask you for this hand forever."

Susan arose from her seat and stood before him, but did not answer. Bond remained seated, holding her hand. The thought then presented itself to Susan, "Why not become his wife? John Welland had wounded her, aye, scorned her, by his cruel note. Should she marry Bond she would show her indifference to Welland. It would be a loveless life on her part, but the world might consider it a good match."

Bond began to hope for the success of his designs as he noticed Susan's hesitation. He arose from his seat and stood before her. Susan beheld in his face the gleam of hope he held for the one word that would decide her fate. Her fate! This thought struck her with a terrible force, as she read too readily the eyes that peered down into her own. What would be her fate should she accept Charley Bond? Those eyes! How they shot through and beyond her. Not the gaze of honesty, but one that seemed to deny the conviction of guilt. For one moment only she looked into his face; then her gaze veered around to the nearly completed mansion on the hill opposite her home. Old memories came back to her again. The noble structure stood there as a pillar of remembrance. Peace and blissful content seemed to envelope it. Work on the residence had been suspended long ago. Why? These thoughts surged through Susan's brain as Bond waited for his answer.

Her heart beat faster when she thought of Jack. Honest Jack! How she loved him. Ah, surely she had borne enough now. The pain would kill her. The old revulsion of feeling and apathy toward Bond reasserted itself in her answer. The events of the past month had made her desperate; but she would never marry Bond—even to pacify her pride. She attempted to move from him. He stopped her.

"I am waiting for my answer. Will you be my wife?"

He caught her hand. She wrenched it from his grasp.

"Never!" She drew herself up to her full height. Supreme scorn was displayed by the firm set of her lips.

Bond shrank back, defeated and baffled. "Leave me at once!" she said. "Your presence insults me. Once I was silly enough to carry on a flirtation with you. At what cost only myself knows. Go at once, before my hate for you consumes me! Oh! how I hate—hate you!" she gasped.

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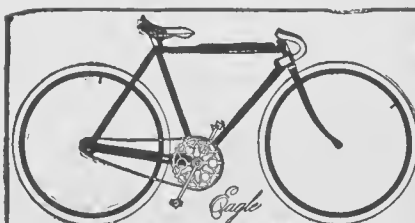
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A Sprained Ankle is not an uncommon accident. Pain-Killer relieves and cures almost as if by magic. The greatest household remedy. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

The girl stood rigid, the nails of her fingers cutting deep into the palms of her hands. Her gaze upon him was terrible in its intensity. Bond faltered backward, then slunk away like a whipped cur out of the garden gate into the lane.

Susan's agitation had been too great for her sensitive nature. Her ideas were becoming confused. She felt giddy, faint. Was she going to swoon? She put out her hands to one of the nearby maples for support. In a short time, feeling somewhat stronger, she strolled down the lane to compose herself and think. She walked a short distance and suddenly halted. Bond was walking slowly down the road. Another person on horse-back was cantering toward him. On meeting Bond the stranger sent his horse back on his haunches by a savage jerk of the reins, and leaned his head over the broncho's shoulder while talking to Bond.

Susan watched them. She noticed the stranger gesticulating to Bond and pointing over his left to Hilton. Bond answered something, but she could not hear his words. Was there treachery of some kind in this? Who was this stranger? She had never seen him before. He had dismounted now, and had Bond's arm in his grasp, impatiently shaking it, and pulling him toward the north, apparently indicating that he desired Bond to go in that direction. In vain the stranger pleaded, threatened—Bond remained stolid.

Susan could hear fragments of the conversation now as they had moved somewhat nearer to her. She remained unseen by them, having stepped behind a clump of lilac bushes that grew near the gate.

"I tell you, Bob, I'm not afraid. I'll stay right here, and if they do come I'll have every chance in the world against them. Besides I've got my eye on that Thoroughbred mare of old Melton's. The one he imported from the Old Country last fall. She'd bring a pile in the States. . . .

"You'd better skip now. . . . They've got Bill cooped. . . Might surprise you."

"Don't worry about me. I'll wait a couple of days yet."

The stranger mounded his horse and rode off. Bond proceeded on his journey homeward. Little did Susan Melton understand what those "couple of days" would mean to Charles Bond. Again that feeling of dread of the near approach of evil enthralled her. She tried to shake it off as she walked toward the house. Was it a mere hallucination of her already overtaxed brain? No. What did Bond mean by mentioning her father's Thoroughbred? However, she said nothing about it when she went into the dining room to tea.

Frank was busily making preparations for the shooting holiday which he and Bond were going to take on the Monday.

"Hello, Sukey! I'm going over to Bond's Monday morning to see if he will go with me for a day's snipe shooting. Father says I can ride Peter to give her a little exercise. So if I'm going I'll want you to help mother with the milk at night, if I'm not home in time. Will you?"

Susan started at the mention of the horse's name. Strange that the Thoroughbred should be mentioned so soon after her entrance into the house. Nevertheless, she answered her brother in the affirmative.

If she only knew at that moment what giving her consent to "help with the milk" really meant to her only brother, she would have answered "No," a thousand times, "No!"

(To be continued.)

E. H. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
"the remedy that cures a cold in one day"

To Make Girls Contented on the Farm.

Mrs. Virginia Meredith, the new directress of the women's side of the Minnesota Agricultural College, was herself the successful manager of a stock farm some years before being called to her present position. In a recent address she said:—

"The farm home is to my mind the ideal home, and I am glad to say that the thought in our school is always to educate the girl for the life she will have to live.

"At first we had only boys in the school, but when these, noticing that their sisters and sweethearts needed to learn just what they were learning, begged us to take girls too, we did so, and now for four years we have been training farmers' daughters to make happy farm homes.

"Our girls study side by side with the boys the different breeds of live stock and the various developments of plant life. A farmer's wife needs to know how to tell a Shorthorn from any other breed, and what season is best for planting corn.

"We have been hearing in the past much about the man's desire to get away from the farm. The reason for his restlessness lies in the dissatisfaction of his women folk with farm life. They needed to be taught that it was interesting to make a farm home.

"We give our girls special work adapted to women in the home, such as cookery, which extends through the



Foot Ball Club, Rossendale, Man.

three years, dairy, chemistry and plant life. Buttermaking is not drudgery to the girl who understands the why of it, and sewing is rapidly ceasing to become a lost art now that girls see that patterns are comprehensible things and not Chinese puzzles.

"The girl is taught, too, about textiles, a most interesting subject from the farmer's viewpoint; and she attends lectures on household art in which suitability is shown to be the desideratum of a purchase of furniture.

"The application made in our school of mechanical drawing—that of designing model farmhouses—will have a great influence on the coming farm home of Minnesota. When the present generation builds houses they will be convenient ones."

The Minister—Mrs. Paterson, really I sympathize with you in your great affliction. Still, you must not give yourself up to grief. You know where to turn for consolation."

Widow (sobbing) — That's a vera weel, minister, but wha'll marry a widaw wi' three weans?"

Mrs. Peck—Henry, what would you do if I were to die suddenly?

Henry—Pray, don't talk of such a thing. I think it would almost drive me crazy.

Mrs. Peck—Would you every marry again?

Henry—Oh, no; I don't think I would be as crazy as that.

An Interesting Story.

Mr. James Yule, the teacher of forging at the Manual Training School, told a story to his pupils the other day. "Boys," he said, "you have all seen Rembrandt Steele's decorative work, the blacksmith with the edges of his leathern apron notched. There's probably not one blacksmith in a hundred who knows why the apron is notched, and yet nearly every blacksmith fyes his apron in this way, whether in England, America, Germany, France, Spain or Mexico.

"When I was a boy in England, where I learned my trade as blacksmith, when I got my first apron I sat down with my knife and began to notch the edges. One of the older men, seeing me at work, knife in hand, asked me if I knew what I was doing and why I was doing it. I replied that I was doing what I had seen the other smiths do. Then he told me this legend:

"Once upon a time, a king of England gave a great feast, to which he invited the masters of the various crafts in his kingdom. After they were seated at the table the king, passing from one to another, talked with them, asking questions as to their handiwork. At the head of the table sat the tailor, dressed in his best and looking very, very proud in his fine attire.

"In answer to the king's inquiry as to his trade, he said: 'I am the tailor. I make the king's robes of state and

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PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

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alum. They are injurious to health

foot, the king placed him at the head of the table.

"The tailor alone of all the craftsmen did not like this change of places, so, watching his chance, while the others were drinking the health of the king in great flagons of beer, he slipped under the table and with his long shears cut the edges of the blacksmith's apron.

"And that is why the blacksmith's apron came to be notched, and it has been worn so ever since."—Agricultural Engineer.

The Home Doctor.

If poison has been taken swallow instantly a cupful of cold water with which a teaspoonful of pulverized mustard and the same quantity of salt have been mixed. This is a simple but effective emetic. After it, the whites of two or three raw eggs should be taken.

Salt as a gargle will relieve soreness of the throat.

Never bathe a child directly after it has been fed, for the doctors say there is great danger of its going into convulsions if it is put into water when the stomach is full and the food undigested.

A towel folded several times and dipped in hot water, quickly wrung out and applied quickly over the seat of pain will in most cases relieve toothache and neuralgia.

"Make the most of yourself—your character, your mind, your soul, your heart, your opportunities, and you will find your sphere in life."

City Barber (to Scotch visitor, after shaving)—"Little bay rum, sir?"

Scotch Visitor—"Weel, I'm na fond of rum; but I wadna refuse a drap whusky!"

"Children," said Aunt Mary, "you have a new little brother. He came this morning while you were asleep."

"Did he?" exclaimed the eldest. "Then I know who brought him."

"Who was it?" asked Aunt Mary.

"Why, the milkman, of course. I saw it on his cart, 'Families supplied daily.'"

Before. After. **Wood's Phosphodine,**
The Great English Remedy.
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medicine discovered. Six
packages guaranteed to cure all
forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse
or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco,
Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt
of price, one package \$1.50, 50c. One will please,
etc will cure. Pamphlets free to any address.
The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Learning the Value Money.

A child learns to walk and talk and do a hundred other things by experience and imitation. The continual use of the muscles or other faculties develops them and makes them strong for future use. Does this not apply with equal force to children learning the value of money?

So many children grow up with never a dollar of their own to spend that when they go out into the world they have the most hazy ideas in regard to what money will do; they have no knowledge of the evils of debt; they have no conception of the money value of things. Such ignorance is mighty expensive, as so many young people have found to their sorrow and it can be almost entirely avoided by allowing children to use their judgment once

in a while concerning small business transactions; mistakes will be made, of course, but it is far better for the child to learn the value of money through a five-cent mistake when young than through a fifty-dollar mistake when grown up. It has become an axiom that a miser's children are invariably spendthrifts.

The value of money and how to use it rightly should be a part of every child's education. It should be made practical by allowing them to purchase and sell little things needed for the farm or house as well as experience with money of their own. It is only thus they can learn to handle money without serious loss when they come to do for themselves.

"To elevate a child, the parent must be on a high plane."

The Shirt Waist for Men.

The busy farmer set the style for shirt waists many years ago when in his shirt sleeves he went about his work and sat at the table, but there was a prejudice against such style and it was considered as "not good form." Now the men are to have a genuine shirt waist. The innovation began last year and promises to become increasingly popular.

The men's shirt waist is simply a shirt of ordinary length, but so designed with pocket, collar, etc., as to give something the appearance of a jacket or coat in contradistinction to the ordinary shirt. It is worn with a belt instead of suspenders. For men who seek comfort in hot weather, whether at work or play, the shirt waist promises to be as popular as the gar-

ment of the same name among the ladies. They are made in a great variety of styles that are attractive in appearance and certainly should be comfortable. The U. S. Post Office Department has issued an order that mail carriers may use them and it is gaining increasing sanction. The shirt waist is in the boom.

"One simple little song we sing
To brides but newly wed,—
Just make the best of everything,
Especially of bread."

"A child of 12 to 15 requires as much food in actual weight as a person in the prime of life, at 50 to 60, and only a little less than a hard-working man."



STRONG PEOPLE RULE THE WORLD

"Weakness Is a Crime."

There is honor and happiness in vigorous manhood and womanhood. Don't you want to feel the glow of new-born life in your blood and nerves, to feel the bubbling spirit of youth again? Don't you want to have a strong heart, courage, nerves of steel, self-confidence, strength in every organ, ambition, energy, grit and endurance? Don't you want to be rid of the "come and go" pains, the Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Varicocele, Weak Back and General Debility?

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Is the weak man's friend. "Worth its weight in gold" has been said of it thousands of times by rejuvenated men and women. It is a certain cure. It warms the heart, expands the vitality, drives out disease, and makes health and strength. Try it and be happy.

PAY WHEN CURED. That is my proposition to all men and women who suffer from Nervous Debility, Exhaustion, Weak Back, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Pains in any part of the body, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Torpid Liver and all ailments peculiar to either sex. Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt will cure quickly and forever all troubles of this character, and I guarantee a cure in every case I accept, and ask no pay until you are cured, if you will secure me.

If you are tired of useless drugging and have spent all your time and money without benefits, call or write to-day. I ask no money until you are cured, and if I fail, it costs you nothing. I have made over 50,000 people strong and vigorous, and they never tire of praising my wonder-working remedy. Write for my beautiful book, which describes my treatment and gives full information.

SPECIAL NOTICE—If you have an old belt of another make which has burned and blistered you or one that did not possess electricity, bring it in and I will allow you one-half the price of mine for it.

DR. A. M. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St.
OFFICE HOURS: 8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. Toronto.

Tom Thumb's Baby.

The Countess Magri has been loosing floods of reminiscence in Bridgeport.

This is intelligible when it is understood that the Countess was formerly Mrs. Tom Thumb and lived in Bridgeport. Indeed, just 37 years ago she and her midget husband held their marriage reception here. The host and hostess stood on a marble-topped table, and it was the biggest reception the town ever saw.

Last week the Countess visited the grave of the lamented "Tom Thumb;" likewise that of the late P. T. Barnum, which is opposite it. After she left the cemetery she related for the first time certain passages in the biography of the Tom Thumbs that are worth retelling.

The discerning Mr. Barnum first met Tom Thumb in 1842, when the latter was a boy of eight. His name was Charles Stratton, and his father was a drayman. Mr. Barnum offered the father \$3 a week for the use of the boy, and a week later exhibited him in New York as "General Tom Thumb."

Two years later the midget, whose commercial value had meantime greatly increased, was taken to England, presented to the Queen and to other sovereigns. On returning the prosperous little "General" built himself a comfortable home in Bridgeport and subsided for a few years.

In 1862, however, Mr. Barnum met a certain Lavinia Warren, a midget from Middleboro, Mass., then 20 years old. She was promptly installed in his sister's home in New York, and the "General" was invited to meet her.

The romance so fostered developed satisfactory, and in a few months, to the great edification of the large public that already knew Tom Thumb, his engagement was announced.

On February 10th, 1863, they were married in Grace Church by Rev. Thomas House Taylor, and the whole world read about the wedding. Two weeks later they held their historic reception in Bridgeport.

The next year an innocent little item was smuggled into the English papers to the effect that the Tom Thumbs had a baby son. It was widely copied and by the time Mr. Barnum and his midget charges arrived the British public was worked up to a considerable degree of expectancy as regarded the baby.

In Egyptian Hall, London, they were exhibited all over again—General Tom Thumb, Mrs. Thumb—and the baby.

The performance was repeated all over Europe, and the Thumbs came back richer than they had ever been before.

People have occasionally wondered since then whatever became of that baby! The Countess Magri explains the mystery.

"I never had a baby," she declared last week. "The exhibition baby came from a founding hospital in the first place, and was renewed as often as we found it necessary. A real baby would have grown. Our first baby—a boy—grew very rapidly.

"At the age of four years he was taller than his father.

"This would never do. Our friends predicted that our son would be a giant and that in a few years his parents would look ridiculous alongside of him.

"We appealed to Mr. Barnum. He agreed with us. He thought our baby should not grow. Thus we exhibited English babies in England, French babies in France and German babies in Germany. It was—they were—a great success. Mr. Barnum was a great man."—Bridgeport (Conn.) Cor. N. Y. World.

Children's Aid Work.

The Children's Aid Society takes the homeless, neglected and destitute children and places them in foster homes, where they will be trained up to become useful citizens. The society believes that the best place to train a child is in a family, as no institution, however perfect, can give a child the intimate and personal care which a family affords. They are placed out with as little delay as possible. The children often amply repay the kind care and attention they receive, as the following incident, given by Mr. J. G. Kelso, of Toronto, will show:—

"What a glorious work it is to have a share in moulding the future of destitute and orphan boys and girls! The Children's Aid movement has brightened and transformed the lives of hundreds of forlorn little ones—but not without the help of kind hearted people in the country who have freely opened their homes to these children. Here is a beautiful incident taken from the records of the Children's Society of Cincinnati, which I recently visited: The boy was born in 1865, and I brought to the Children's Shelter when four years old. A few weeks later he was placed with a farmer, who with his wife soon grew very fond of the little fellow. He was regularly visited and his progress observed by the Children's Society, until he became of legal age. Then the farmer paid him \$200, and the young man went forth to make his own way. He worked hard, saved money, married,



Farm Home of Mark Madill, Clanwilliam, Man.

prospered. Meantime the old people became involved in debt; and in the "hard times" their home and farm, 109 acres, had to be sold to satisfy a mortgage. When the foster son heard of this, he attended the auction sale and purchased the farm himself. The old people have never removed from their home, but continue to reside there in peace and plenty, lovingly sheltered by the boy whom they had "taken to raise." When visited by an agent of the society they said with affection and pride that the lad had never given them cause to regret the day they took him into their hearts and home.

"This is a simple story, but is it not radiant with beauty! Gratitude is not always manifested in so striking a manner, but all who take part in this work and do justly by the child may rest assured that no good deed is ever lost, but in due time will bear abundant fruit."

Those wishing to adopt children should address all communications to the Secretary, Dr. E. A. Blakely, Winnipeg, Man.

Mamma—Johnny, I want you to be good to-day.

Johnny—I will be good if you'll gimme a nickel.

Mamma—Johnny, I want you to remember that you cannot be a child of mine unless you are good for nothing.

India rubber weddings, it is said, are coming now, next to tin weddings. There is no telling how far these things can be stretched.

About Flies.

The old-fashioned idea about flies was that they were rather necessary nuisances whose function was to clean up dirt and keep things healthy. The new and better idea is to have no dirt for them to clean up by putting all food and other attractions out of their way as soon as ever they can be spared from use, and to keep every place as clean and dry as possible during the summer. Far from it being "healthy" to have plenty of flies," it has been demonstrated that they transmit diseases, as may be readily understood. Typhoid fever, for instance, is contracted either by eating or drinking its germs. On the flies' feet are tiny hooks and hairs, that may be readily seen through a microscope, which, with a soft gelatinous substance on the soles enable them to walk over a ceiling or smooth wall.

They are fond of impurities and may alight on diseased matter thrown off by a typhoid patient, pick up some of it on their feet, and then fly into a neighboring house where a plate of butter or a jug of cream may attract them and where they leave behind them some of the filth collected elsewhere. Not an appetizing thought, surely. It is well to kill the few flies that linger in the fall and those that come early in the spring, as these are the progenitors of thousands. Screens should be used in doors and windows, and all breeding places cleared away from around the house; these are often under piles of rotting chips and in

horse manure. The slop barrel should be closely covered, often emptied and cleaned.

For Cracked Lips.

Children often suffer from cracked lips and chapped hands. Both result much from damp. Children with dry lips get an ugly and bad trick of moistening them with the tongue, and hands are far too often only half dried—just "the thick of the wet" taken off with a damp towel. Children should be early taught not to lick their lips if they feel dry, and to stop to wipe their hands carefully on a dry towel, which they should put straight on the rail to dry again, and do not throw down in a damp heap. The following is a capital recipe for camphor ice cream:—

Take half an ounce of white wax, one drachm of camphor. Scrape them into an earthen vessel or pot. Pour on the whole half an ounce of sweet oil, let it stand before the fire till it dissolves. Keep it closely covered. The whole must be thoroughly and well mixed, and nothing is better for cracked lips or sore hands.

Little Edith had been to church for the first time, and on her return her grandma asked her how she liked it. "I didn't like the organ very well," was the reply. "Why not?" asked the old lady. "Cause," answered Edith, "there wasn't any monkey with it."

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Dishwashing Hints.

Every housekeeper thinks she knows how to wash dishes, yet there are many little helps for doing the work with ease that should be learned. The long-handled mop that saves the fingers from contact with the hot water, the wire dish cloth for cleaning pots and pans, the soft brush for washing the inside of glass bottles, and other similar conveniences all lighten the labor of washing dishes.

Powdered borax in the water in place of soap is invaluable, as it cleans glass and china and removes grease from everything used in the dining room and kitchen.

Salt will remove egg stain from silver.

Chopped raw potato dropped inside of glass carafes, decanters or jugs will clean them and take out all stains.

Silver can be kept bright and clean by washing in warm borax water and rubbing with chamois skin once a week.

Wrapping silver knives, forks and spoons in blue tissue paper will prevent them from tarnishing.

Cut glass will be much brighter and cleaner if dried with old newspaper in place of a tea towel.

If steel knives are used, a cork dipped in Spanish whitening and rubbed over them will remove all stains and make them bright.

If the oven gets too hot while you are baking cake or bread, put a basin of cold water in it instead of leaving the oven door open to cool it.

Decanters or bottles that are stained on the inside may be cleaned with shot and a weak solution of muriatic acid.

Honey is said to be an excellent sweet for children. A craving for it is supposed to indicate some need of the system. It is more easily digested than sugar.

Flower perfumes may be obtained by dropping fragrant stemless blossoms into a jar half full of almond or olive oil. A day or two later they should be picked out, placed in a coarse cloth and squeezed dry over the jar to expel all the scented oil they contain. Fresh flowers should be added and the process repeated until the oil is sufficiently scented. To it should then be added an equal quantity of pure rectified spirits. At the end of three weeks, during which it has been shaken every day, it will be ready for use.

Pork and veal roasts need a slow, steady oven, poultry and game a moderate oven; beef, fish, omelettes, mutton and lamb, a hot oven; pastry a very hot oven. Chicken and pork chops should be fried slowly in hot fat.

Removing Old Wall Paper.

Always remove the old paper from walls before putting on new, if you would have the room healthy and cleanly. If well dampened, paper is not difficult to remove. Fasten a whitewash brush to the end of a broom handle and dampen ceiling and walls the last thing at night. In the morning set a kettle of boiling water in the middle of the room, shut the windows to let it steam, and wet the walls again with it. Scrape off the paper with a paper hanger's scraper, or failing that, with a hoe; scrub off all the old paste possible. Before putting on new paper apply sizing, or very thin glue to the walls with a whitewash brush and let it dry. It should be so thin that you can scarcely feel the glue when rubbed between the fingers.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Uses for Salt.

Salt is such a common article in the household that many of us do not sufficiently appreciate its high medicinal value. Many and various are the remedial uses to which it is put.

As a dentrifice common salt may be relied on. By its judicious use the teeth are kept white, the gums hard and the breath sweet. When the gums are spongy, the mouth should be washed out twice a day with salt and water.

Warm salt and water held in the mouth will sometimes banish toothache and at least make the affliction lighter, while it is both safe and easy to try.

To allay neuralgic pains in the head and face, take a small bag of flannel, fill with salt, beat thoroughly and apply to the affected part.

A bag of salt placed hot to the feet or any portion of the body is better for giving and keeping warmth than is the conventional brick or hot water bottle.

Salt placed on the gum when a tooth has been extracted will prevent profuse bleeding at such a time.

An excellent gargle for the throat is simple salt and water. Many serious cases of throat affection might be cured by the use of it alone if taken in time, gargling every hour or every half hour, as the need warrants.

A flannel cloth wrung out of salt water is also an excellent remedy for simple sore throat.

Salt in tepid water is a handy emetic. As an antidote for the poison silver nitrate or lunar caustic give salt and water freely.

For poisoning by alcohol an emetic of warm salt and water should be given and repeated often.

BRAIN FOOD

Is of Little Benefit Unless it is Digested.

Nearly everyone will admit that as a nation we eat too much meat and too little of vegetables and the grains.

For business men, office men and clerks, and in fact everyone engaged in sedentary or indoor occupations, grains, milk and vegetables are much more healthful.

Only men engaged in severe outdoor manual labor can live on a heavy meat diet and continue in health.

As a general rule, meat once a day is sufficient for all classes of men, women and children, and grains, fruit and vegetables should constitute the bulk of food eaten.

But many of the most nutritious foods are difficult of digestion and it is of no use to advise brain workers to eat largely of grains and vegetables where the digestion is too weak to assimilate them properly.

It is always best to get the best results from our food, that some simple and harmless digestive should be taken after meals to assist the relaxed digestive organs, and several years' experience have proven Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to be a very safe, pleasant and effective digestive and a remedy which may be taken daily with the best results.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can hardly be called a patent medicine, as they do not act on the bowels nor any particular organ, but only on the food eaten. They supply what weak stomachs lack, pepsin diastase, and by stimulating the gastric glands increase the natural secretion of hydrochloric acid.

People who make a daily practice of taking one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal are sure to have perfect digestion, which means perfect health.

There is no danger of forming an injurious habit as the tablets contain absolutely nothing but natural digestives; cocaine, morphine and similar drugs have no place in a stomach medicine and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are certainly the best known and most popular of all stomach remedies.

Ask your druggist for a fifty cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and after a week's use note the improvement in health, appetite and nervous energy.

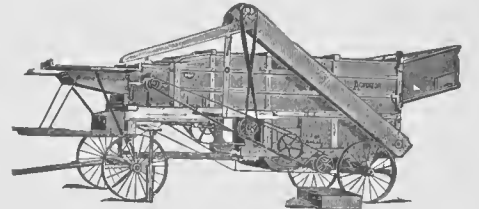


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LARGEST
RICHEST**



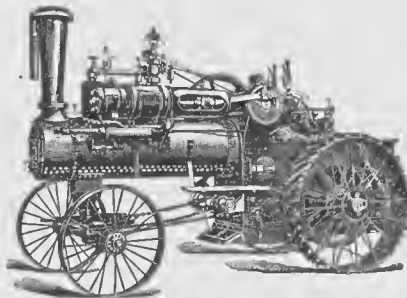
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